MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

15 SEPTEMBER 1982

Lebanon

Death of Al-Jumayyil -- President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil was killed by a bomb explosion in the Phalangist Party headquarters in Al-Ashrafiyah, east Beirut, according to a Lebanese Government announcement broadcast by Beirut radio. Al-Jumayyil's funeral will be held on the afternoon of 15 September, the radio said, and a week-long official mourning period has been declared.

Immediately after the explosion, the radio reported that Al-Numayyil had emerged safely from the collapsed building and was supervising rescue operations. However, Marj 'Uyun Voice of Hope radio subsequently broke the news of the president-elect's death, saying that Al-Jumayyil had "apparently" died in the hospital after being dug out from the rubble. Another rightist station, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon, said 26 of Al-Jumayyil's Phalangist colleagues were killed in the blast and 37 others were injured. The "estimated 300-kg" bomb had been placed on the roof of the building and exploded when Al-Jumayyil began a speech on the security plan for east Beirut, Voice of Lebanon radio reported.

Security Situation -- In the wake of Al-Jumayyil's death, the IDF entered west Beirut "to prevent possible serious incidents and to guarantee calm there," the IDF spokesman announced in a statement reported by IDF radio. Although the spokesman said Israeli forces entered the area without resistance, the clandestine leftist Voice of Arab Lebanon radio said joint forces confronted the Israeli advance using light weapons and rockets. Voice of Lebanon radio spoke of limited battles in the Sports City area early on 15 September n and said a whole Israeli brigade has moved toward southwest Beirut. Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan denounced the Israeli move as "unjustified" and earlier delayed reopening the Fu'ad Shihab bridge linking east and west Beirut, according to Beirut radio. Radio Free Lebanon reported that Phalangist commanders have reminded their men not to carry weapons.

In the Al-Biqa' Valley, an Israeli tank column was seen advancing toward Syrian-held territory north of Rashayya, Radio Free Lebanon said.

Reaction to Assassination -- Announcing his reaction to Al-Jumayyil's killing over Voice of Lebanon radio, Prime Minister al-Wazzan expressed sadness at this "painful and criminal" incident which he said is part of the plotting against Lebanon. The Lebanese Government cautioned the people to be aware of the threat to nationalsecurity, Beirut radio reported. The radio also said the chairman of the Amal movement Command Council expressed his condolences and called for caution and vigilance. In a statement carried by Voice of Hope radio, "Free Lebanon" Commander Maj Sa'd Haddad expressed sorrow at the death of Al-Jumayyil and called for Israel to increase the strength of its forces in Lebanon to help preserve security.

Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin sent a letter to Bashir al-Jumayyil's father, carried by IDF radio, expressing shock at this "criminal assassination." Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir condemned the crime and said it was a "severe blow" to efforts to rebuild and reunite Lebanon, Jerusalem radio asserted. Israeli political sources alleged that the killing is a reminder that Syrian and PLO "Terrorists" are still active in Lebanon, HA'ARETZ reported.

The Syrian paper AL-BA'TH asserted that Al-Jumayyil was assassinated "simply" because he was unacceptable to the Lebanese people and the "candidate of the Israeli tanks," Damascus radio reported. The Lebanese people know that Al-Jumayyil's presidency would have turned Lebanon into an obedient tool of Israel and they rejected him from the moment he won thePresidency, AL-BA-TH contented.

Egypt received the news of Al-Jumayyil's death with "great concern" and condemned "any attempt by any non-Lebanese party to exploit the current situation to achieve its goals," according to a Foreign Ministry statement carried by MENA.

Syria

Comment on Forces in Lebanon -- Explaining the motives behind Israel's cease-fire "violations" and continued threats against Syria, a Damascus radio commentary said Israel is replying to the Fes summit resolutions, is trying to weaken the Syrian role in Lebanon so the IDF can occupy the entire country, and is trying to pressure and isolate Syria from its role in the Arab struggle. The commentary stressed that Syria will never relinquish its responsibilities and will continue to defend itself and the Arabs.

Khaddam Receives Junblatt -- Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddad received Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt to discuss the Lebanese and Arab situations, Damascus radio reported.

Envoy in Tehran -- Before leaving Tehran for Damascus, Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad said he had stressed to the Iranians that Syria firmly supports Iran's Islamic revolution and desires the development of Syrian-Iranian relations, SANA reported. Asserting that Syrian and Iranian views on the Fes summit proved to be identical, the Syrian envoy said Iran's criticism of the Fes resolutions was "justifiable." Reports of mediation between Syria and Iraq and of an imminent meeting between President Hafiz al-Asad and the Iraqi president are false, he added, and neither the time nor the conditions for a reconciliation are right. Syria is in conflict with the Saddam Husayn regime and hopes for its downfall, he stressed.

PLO

The Fatah Central Committee ended its meetings in Tunis with a decision to approve Fes Arab summit resolutions and a military plan for strengthening Palestinian forces, SPA reported.

Egypt

In an interview with the London paper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali said the Camp David process is "diseased" but that the proposals by U.S. President Ronald Reagan may be the remedy. He underscored that there is no alternative to the autonomy negotiations.

Meanwhile, Jerusalem radio reported that Egypt has canceled all joint activities with Israel because the time is not ripe for them.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA announced that in retaliation for the Iranian attacks on Iraqi cities, Iraqi planes carried out raids on Khark Island oil installations. IRNA reported that Iranian forces hit Iraq's Al-Faw oil installations and killed a number of Iraqi soldiers on the other side of the Shatt al-'Arab.

Iranian Pilgrims in Saudi Arabia

According to IRNA, Saudi Arabia deported 18 Iranian pilgrims who were arrested during a march on 10 September in Mecca. The report claimed that 40 demonstrators had been arrested and 10 are still in detention.

PDRY

PDRY leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad arrived in Moscow for an "official and friendly" visit to discuss bilateral cooperation and issues of mutual concern, Aden radio reported.

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PLO DENIES RESPONSIBILITY FOR AL-JUMAYYIL DEATH

NC151138 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] The PLO has denied any responsibility for the assassination of Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil. [PLO Chairman] Yasir 'Arafat has held the United States and Israel responsible for the assassination of President al-Jumayyil, considering the assassination a pretext for the Israeli army to carry out a new advance into west Beirut.

'Arafat said the incident is an extension of the Israeli plot against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, as he put it.

FATAH APPROVES FES RESOLUTIONS, ENDS MEETING

LD150754 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0722 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Tunis, 15 Sep (SPA) -- Fatah's Central Committee at the end of its meetings last night in Tunis welcomed the resolutions of the Fes Arab summit conference.

Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, during the committee's meetings which lasted 2 days, presented a review of the Palestinian political and military posture.

The committee reviewed the continuing Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and discussed a plan for Arab moves on the Arab and international levels in light of the resolutions of the Fes summit. It also reviewed the means of strengthening Palestinian national unity. The committee approved the military plan to develop the Palestinian armed forces and to strengthen its fighting proficiency.

SYRIAN, IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTERS ON PLO, UNITY

LD101102 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0820 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Riyadh, 10 Sep (SPA) -- Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam denied that there are any differences between Syria and the PLO. He stressed that Syria is for 'Abu Ammar, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. He can go there whenever he wishes.

The Syrian minister, in a statement published today by 'UKAZ, stressed that Syria's position on the Palestinian issue [word indistinct] on agreement with the perspective adopted by Arab consensus and agreed on by the Palestinians.

On the other hand, Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan stressed that the achievement of minimum Arab solidarity at this stage is of great importance and will (?yield) [word indistinct] results in the interest of the Arab nation.

Yasin said in a press statement today that there is no doubt that Arab differences, whether bilateral or tripartite, continually form an (?element) of weakness and obstruct the adoption of proposals that will make the Arab nation appear united.

He stressed that the Arab nation needs this unified Arab stand, affirming that his country has a sincere and true wish to provide this (?atmosphere). He said: We have made our utmost efforts, under the shadow of the permitted capabilities, to create a positive atmosphere for this development.

The Iraqi first deputy prime minister pointed out that Arab solidarity is based on the principle of serving the objectives of the Arab nation and of realizing its aspirations, affirming that the mere holding of an Arab summit represents a positive step even if a practical step within the scope of Arab solidarity does not come about directly.

Regarding a question on Arab efforts made for [word indistinct] Arab reconciliation, Yasin said: We in Iraq believe the required reconciliation can be effective if it is based on clear stands, and based on dealing through [words indistinct] of all sides, even if we have differences [words indistinct].

Regarding the Arab stand on the Iraqi-Iranian war, Taha Yasin Ramadan expressed his hope that the conference will come out with a definite stand on it. He said: We have fought for 2 years and are ready to fight for another 2 years. The Iraqi official expressed his country's readiness to cooperate with any international or regional efforts to reach a settlement.

Regarding the future of the Palestinian issue, the first deputy prime minister of Iraq stressed his country's solidarity with any effort made to realize a step that will enable the Arabs and the Palestinian revolution to achieve some progress in the Arab-Zionist dispute.

He said: We consider the Palestinian issue to be a pan-Arab issue and not totally Palestinian. This forms a link between the capabilities of the Palestinian Revolution and the Arab capabilities.

In the course of commenting on the U.S. initiative, Ramadan explained that Iraq looks upon the Reagan initiative as nothing more than a new U.S. stand. It is not a final solution to the Arab issue.

PALESTINIAN OFFICIAL ON REAGAN PLAN, SUMMIT

JN111242 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] PLO official Bassam Abu Sharif has called on the Arab masses in the occupied Arab territories to struggle against President Reagan's initiative and to resist anyone who would cooperate with this initiative, which disavows the Palestinian people's right to determine their future and set up an independent state.

He added that this initiative is an attempt to liquidate the Palestinian issue politically following the military strike engineered by the United States and Israel against the PLO in Lebanon.

The Palestinian official, who was addressing a popular rally in Khan ash-Shaykh camp in Damascus, said that the Palestinian Revolution will continue its armed struggle inside occupied Palestine and will develop its political action to realize the Palestinian people's objectives in establishing their independent state without any conditions.

He announced that the Palestinian revolution has learned many lessons from battles in Lebanon and will utilize these lessons in organizing its future work. He asserted that national unity will remain a sharp weapon against all plots aimed at dismembering the Palestinian ranks, adding that the revolution will remain loyal to the Lebanese people and nationalist forces.

Touching on the Fes summit resolutions, Bassam Abu Sharif stressed the need for a total commitment to the PLO's program which calls for unconditional establishment of an independent Palestinian state on any part of Palestine.

AL-HASAN ON USING 'POSITIVE ASPECTS' OF U.S. PLAN

LD131840 Kuwait KUNA in English 1701 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] London, Sept 13 (KUNA) -- Implementation of the Arab plan for peace in the Middle East depends on a change of atmosphere in the region and on the Arab ability and commitment to carry out their decisions, a Palestinian official stated here Monday.

In statements to the Saudi ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT paper published here, member of the mainstream Fatah movement's Central Committee Khalid al-Hasan said that the matter also depends in particular on the efforts exerted by Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states.

U.S. President Reagan's plan, he explained has triggered some American showdown with the government of Menahem Begin and previous events had shown U.N. backdown in favor of Israel's stand.

"Here comes the Arab role," Khalid al-Hasan noted, "and in particular the Saudi and Gulf method of dealing with the U.S. administration in order to maintain the positive aspects in Reagan's plan and abolish its negative aspects by implementing the Arab peace plan."

He asserted the close link between such required role and commitment and the attitude of the Palestinian leadership during the next stage.

Asked about the options in case of Arab failure to execute the Fes summit resolutions, the Palestinian official stated that would be military preparation in a scientific and constructive way, and implementing resolutions taken at previous Arab summits as regards the attitude of foreign states towards the Palestinian question and enforcing the decisions of Amman summit of using all Arab economic cards to serve the cause.

Al-Hasan concluded by asserting continuation of the Palestinian military action until the establishment of a Palestinian independent state.

'ARAFAT ON FES CONFERENCE, PALESTINIAN PROBLEM

DW131125 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 13 Sep 82 pp 140-149

[Interview with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat by SPIEGEL associate Renate Possarnig in Fes -- date not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr 'Arafat, your enemy Menahem Begin said the Arab summit conference in Fes, which has just ended, was absolutely without significance. How do you assess this meeting?

'Arafat: First, Begin isn't my enemy, but the enemy of all people. He is a terrorist and a murderer who, together with Sharon, has committed a dirty, shameless and inhuman crime -- genocide with regard to the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. Second, we are not interested in hearing Begin's political views regarding the Fes summit meeting.

SPIEGEL: What about your political views regarding Fes?

'Arafat: It was one of our most important and successful summit conferences.

SPIEGEL: But the Fes Middle East plan contains nothing basically new. There are many similar resolutions and plans, none of which could be implemented. Who is to make the Israelis withdraw from the West Bank of the Jordan or Gaza?

'Arafat: The Arabs.

SPIEGEL: How can they do that?

'Arafat: I don't want to give you any details about that, but you can be sure it will happen sooner or later. Despite Israel's enormous superiority, the battle of Beirut demonstrated that military strength alone does not suffice to prevail.

SPIEGEL: Generally speaking, it was just the Fahd plan that was adopted in Fes -- a plan you rejected a year ago. Doesn't this mean you agreed this time simply because you are in a weaker position?

'Arafat: Who told you I rejected the plan at that time? You are not fair.

SPIEGEL: At first you were for it, but when most Arab states rejected it, you also rejected it.

'Arafat: That is not true. I was always for that plan. There are enough of my statements to prove that. You know this very well, too, but you are still trying to put me in a corner.

SPIEGEL: At any rate, one of your main aides, Abu Salih, was against the Fahd plan. Doesn't he put your leading position in doubt by doing this?

'Arafat: Who told you that?

SPIEGEL: We heard if from Palestinians...

'Arafat: What you are saying is absolutely wrong; it is another case of disinformation.

SPIEGEL: We are just asking.

'Arafat: No, it is better to end this interview. (He stops the tape recorder) You are still very young; continue with the interview.

SPIEGEL: I'm sorry, but we must touch on the Fahd plan once more...

'Arafat: ... But you know that what you said about my brother Abu Salih is not true.

SPIEGEL: Ok, but regarding the Fahd plan. If this plan had been accepted a year ago -- it accepts Israel indirectly -- there might not have been an Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

'Arafat: There is no connection. The Israeli aggression was a great conspiracy which was planned more than a year ago. Do you remember the war between the Israelis and us in July 1981, prior to the first summit meeting? We accepted a cease-fire then. However, the Israelis began at that time to plan this large-scale invasion with the help of the Americans.

SPIEGEL: You were aware of it at that time?

'Arafat: If you will read my speeches and interviews, you will see that I always stressed that the Israelis were making preparations for a large-scale invasion. The whole thing was no surprise to me -- and, for your information, this was not an Israeli attack, it was an American attack. Sharon is just a U.S. mercenary.

SPIEGEL: The Reagan proposals, which came so quickly after your withdrawal from Beirut, seem to be part of a deal between the PLO and the United States -- a reward for the PLO's withdrawal from Beirut.

'Arafat: First of all, I didn't ask for a reward. I was already rewarded when we succeeded in keeping the city free and unoccupied for the people of Beirut. That is the most valuable prize for me.

SPIEGEL: Then you left Beirut without any guarantees from America?

'Arafat: There is no connection between my withdrawal and the American reaction to it.

SPIEGEL: During the Beirut battle, the rejection front in the PLO was fully disciplined and supported each of your steps. It was the first time the PLO has spoken in one voice -- your voice. However, as soon as the troops of the PLO rejection front left Beirut, they again began acting independently as before. They rejected Reagan's proposals before the PLO leadership had reacted.

'Arafat: That is again inaccurate information. You know we are organized democratically in the PLO. Each of us has the right to voice his opinion, regardless of the question. We had a very important meeting in Tunisia before coming to Fes -- a meeting of the PLO Executive Committee which was attended by the entire Palestinian leadership. We made our decisions there and everybody was in agreement.

SPIEGEL: The so-called moderate Arab states seems to have been active behind the scenes. Your departure was achieved basically by the United States. It seems that the United States is again dominating the Middle East scene while your ally, the Soviet Union, has been pushed aside. Isn't that a bitter event for you?

'Arafat: My departure was in accordance with the agreement with Philip Habib. This proves we are not faced by the Israelis, but by the Americans.

SPIEGEL: Don't you hope that now that the war is over there will be closer cooperation between the PLO and the Americans?

'Arafat: The Americans still ignore the main problem in the Middle East -- the Palestinian cause and the Palestinian right to self-determination. We do not want the impossible. We only demand international guarantees for a homeland, for an independent state and for self-determination.

SPIEGEL: The Americans have already taken the first step in this direction. Sharon and Begin always maintain that a Palestinian state already exists, namely Jordan. Can you imagine a reunited east and west Jordan becoming a Palestinian state?

'Arafat: Would you agree to it if I told you that you can establish your state on the Falklands?

SPIEGEL: No.

'Arafat: Would you accept being in Yugoslavia instead of Austria? Regarding myself, I have a homeland and in that country I have the right to establish my own independent state, that is in Palestine.

SPIEGEL: You gave up the plan to liberate all of Palestine a long time ago -- or didn't you?

'Arafat: Don't forget that you are now talking to the PLO leader. I was elected according to our program which says that we will establish our state on every piece of land from which the Israelis withdraw.

SPIEGEL: Haven't you eliminated from your national charter the point envisaging the destruction of Israel?

'Arafat: You are talking about our charter and you are just repeating Israeli propaganda and, above all, rumors.

SPIEGEL: So there will be no destruction of Israel?

'Arafat: That point never existed in our charter. Don't forget that I am the PLO chairman. You have, therefore, to discuss with me why I have been elected. We are a democracy.

SPIEGEL: You left Beirut showing the victory sign and firing into the air out of happiness. We could believe that the withdrawal was your greatest victory. In fact, however, it was probably your greatest defeat.

'Arafat: You are being unfair again. First of all, Beirut is not my capital. Beirut is the capital of Lebanon. I was there and I defended the city together with the Lebanese, with the children of Lebanon, so that it would not be occupied by this new Attila. He tried to occupy and destroy Beirut. It is now part of our history and our pride that we could take part with the Lebanese people in the fight for Beirut and that we were successful. Sharon was defeated at the gates of Beirut, as was Attila at the gates of Rome, and he was prevented from entering the city.

SPIEGEL: Nobody certainly expected you to hold out so long...

'Arafat: You must consider that we were facing an enormous and strong Israeli-American force using the most modern American weapons -- many of them being used for the first time. Lebanon was an experimental field for U.S. weapons, as Mr Weinberger said later. Most of the weapons were unknown until then and for me they were absolutely new -- these vacuum bombs, these fragmentation bombs, these bombs using liquid explosives -- this was something completely new. Moreover, the city was blockaded from air, sea and land.

For your information, on 1 day, 4 August, some 185,000 bombs and shells fell on the city. On 12 August the Israelis launched a 16-hour attack, and yet we successfully held out. Putting it quite plainly, we kept Sharon from entering the city, something he was dreaming of. I would like to remind you of his famous interview given in the Alexandre Hotel 1 day before the great attack on Beirut. He said on 11 August: "Tomorrow we will meet again in 'Arafat's headquarters, and I will hold a press conference." We will set up a committee to count his failures. As you know, a book appeared in Israel in 1973 which examined Israel's failure in the war of that year. It is now time for a second book to be written about the recent war.

SPIEGEL: Looking back at the great day of 1974 when you appeared before the UN General Assembly, did you think at that time of the possibility you might be forced to leave Lebanon 8 years later?

'Arafat: Certainly, because Lebanon is not my homeland. I never imagined spending my entire life there. However, some day it will be written in Arab history that this Palestinian freedom fighter beat the Israelis in Beirut.

SPIEGEL: General Sharon said you are alive only because he decided to let you live.

'Arafat: How many times did Sharon try to storm the city? How many thousands of bombs did he drop on the city? He himself imagined having the PLO leaders hunted down by sharpshooters in planes. Have you ever in your life heard anything about sharpshooters in planes? That is evidence that Sharon is a great liar.

SPIEGEL: When you were shown on TV during the siege of Beirut, you didn't give the impression of a man fighting for his life. You were always shown relaxed and smiling. Did you believe you had an alternative to death or exile?

'Arafat: You have to understand what it means to make a revolution. When I decided together with my friends to make a revolution, I decided to sacrifice our lives for the benefit of our people. Do you know the meaning of martyrdom?

SPIEGEL: Roughly.

'Arafat: Martyrdom is very important in our culture, our tradition and our religion.

SPIEGEL: Are you a religious person?

'Arafat: Yes, certainly and I am very proud of it. I am a believer. Don't forget, I come from the holy land, from the land of the prophet.

SPIEGEL: In Lebanon your people had become something like a state within a state. Now they are scattered over eight Arab countries. How will you lead your organization now?

'Arafat: I faced a similar situation prior to the war. My headquarters was not always located in Beirut. You remember, it was first in Cairo, then we moved to Damascus, then to Beirut and now we are in Tunis and we will transfer to who knows where before returning to our homeland.

SPIEGEL: How does your army intend to continue the fight now that it is completely torn apart?

'Arafat: Just a part of the Palestinian armed forces was in Lebanon. For your information, I ordered at least 50 percent of the troops who have now been withdrawn to join us when the battle for Beirut began. Some came from Egypt, others from Jordan, others from Syria. Our armed forces and our infrastructure are scattered throughout the entire region. Perhaps we had particularly strong forces in Beirut, that is true, but we will find another way now. What is a revolution? It is not a picnic.

SPIEGEL: With Lebanon gone, you have lost your last military base for a direct fight with Israel.

'Arafat: You know, everybody knows, the Israelis know that we have not used the Lebanese border for many years for our operations.

SPIEGEL: But fedayeen have always penetrated Israel.

'Arafat: Not from Lebanon, never from Lebanon. You see, when the Israelis attacked us in July 1981, we accepted the cease-fire. The UN secretary general reported that the PLO had kept its word of honor, that it hadn't launched any more attacks from Lebanon and that it hadn't violated the cease-fire agreement. However, don't forget that resistance exists in the occupied areas. Since our people live under occupation, they have the right to fight and to resist the occupation. This is in line with the UN Charter.

SPIEGEL: This means you will concentrate your fight completely on the occupied areas?

'Arafat: We have been doing this for several years.

SPIEGEL: The Arab countries which are harboring you don't seem inclined to let you act on your own. They will try to keep you under control.

'Arafat: Says who?

SPIEGEL: You can figure that out yourself.

'Arafat: No, you can be certain that it won't be like that. I can't complain at all in this respect.

SPIEGEL: On the other hand, however, the Jordanians killed Palestinians in 1970 in Jordan, the Syrians in Lebanon....

'Arafat: No, that might be a problem for you, but it certainly isn't for me.

SPIEGEL: There are statistics -- although admittedly from a time prior to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon -- according to which for every Palestinian killed by the Israelis, seven were killed by Arabs.

'Arafat: Those are not accurate figures, not at all.

SPIEGEL: The Arab states have abandoned you. You said so yourself. "The snow on Mount Hermon is warmer than the hearts of certain Arab regimes."

'Arafat: The Arabs tried to help as best they could.

SPIEGEL: Which Arabs?

'Arafat: All of them.

SPIEGEL: What did they do?

'Arafat: Every one tried according to his own ability.

SPIEGEL: Abu Iyad said in a DER SPIEGEL interview that you were nauseated by the Arabs to such a degree that you did not want to go to an Arab capital first and that you went to Athens instead.

'Arafat: That is Abu Iyad's opinion, not mine. I cannot feel nauseated by my own body. My Arab nation is my body.

SPIEGEL: Whom were you referring to when you spoke of the "cold hearts?" Perhaps Al-Qadhdhafi who suggested that you commit collective suicide?

'Arafat: No, I didn't mean him. Some day, when I am able to live in my homeland, I will write my memoirs. I will gladly give you the opportunity to be the first to read them before they are published.

SPIEGEL: Good idea. Mr 'Arafat, you had a powerful ally outside the Arab world -- the Soviet Union. However, Moscow did nothing to help you when you needed it the most. Are the hearts of the Kremlin leaders cold, too?

'Arafat: No, I believe that we received a lot of help from our Soviet friends. They helped us as best they could. They went up to the red line, they could not have gone any further. Otherwise they would have collided with the Americans and risked the outbreak of world war III.

SPIEGEL: The Moscow followers of the PLO, such as Hawatimah and Habash, have criticized the Kremlin leaders because of their restraint in the Beirut battle.

'Arafat: If they have done that, it certainly was rash and a mistake. The Soviets couldn't do more than they did.

SPIEGEL: You received a telegram from Brezhnev during the Beirut battle with congratulations for your bravery. Did he offer you any additional help?

'Arafat: Yes, he did, but I can't tell you about it now.

SPIEGEL: You accuse the Israelis of having killed many civilians in Lebanon. The Israelis repond by saying that the PLO had taken refuge in hospitals, schools and apartment buildings.

'Arafat: I will give you an example: In Beirut the Israelis destroyed a building with concussion bombs. Some 285 people were killed and 6 wounded. They all were civilians and not a single PLO man was among them. Why? What happened to the hospital for mentally handicapped children? Why did the Israelis destroy it? These hospitals are always marked with big crosses. This was not the only thing. The Red Cross informed the Israelis of the location of all hospitals in Beirut, but they were bombed nevertheless. Several embassies, including the French and the Austrian, were also hit. Why? There certainly weren't any of our fighters there. Begin even told U.S. Congressman McCloskey: I am ready to kill 10 Lebanese so as to be able to kill 1 Palestinian." Can you imagine that? That was an official statement to a U.S. congressman.

SPIEGEL: Many Lebanese Christians are relieved that the PLO has withdrawn. Couldn't the PLO have shown more regard for the feelings of the Lebanese people?

'Arafat: The majority of the Lebanese people supported us. This was shown quite clearly when we withdrew. They showed their feelings for us at the time. I am not talking about the Phalangists, but about all others -- those who are not living under Israeli occupation and who are afraid that the Israelis will never pull out again.

SPIEGEL: During the siege of Beirut you called for an Israeli-Palestinian congress to be held after the war. You were speaking of Nahum Goldmann....

'Arafat: I was very sad when I learned that Goldmann had died and that I would no longer have the opportunity to get acquainted with him personally. Please write this. I believe he was a great man.

SPIEGEL: What about the Israeli-Palestinian dialogue?

'Arafat: In conformity with a decision by the Palestine National Council we proposed a dialogue with all democratic and progressive forces in Israel. We had good relations with these forces even prior to the war. You also must not overlook the fact that the biggest demonstration against Israel's invasion of Lebanon was held in Tel Aviv.

SPIEGEL: Who is to participate in the Israeli-Palestinian dialogue?

'Arafat: Bruno Kreisky has always played a great role in this peace dialogue and he will also have to play such a great role in the future. We will never forget the courageous stand taken by Kreisky during the Lebanon invasion.

SPIEGEL: You said you learned about the Israeli invasion plans as early as a year ago. The Israelis used the attempt on the life of Israel's Ambassador in London Argov as a pretext for the invasion. Weren't you in a position to prevent the Abu Nidal group -- the ones responsible for this attempt -- from carrying out their plan?

'Arafat: Do you really believe this provocation was the reason for the Israeli invasion, the reason that many people were killed and cities destroyed? In the past this group murdered several PLO representatives and it also wanted to kill the PLO's representative in London. Margaret Thatcher even said this. Nobody can make me believe that the Abu Nidal group was the reason for the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

SPIEGEL: Who actually is Abu Nidal?

'Arafat: Abu Nidal is only an umbrella name for various elements. That is enough for you.

SPIEGEL: How do you feel now after your expulsion from Beirut?

'Arafat: We are used to it. It is after all my tragedy to be a refugee, without a homeland and without a state. This is why we are fighting so heroically and why we do not give up. It is not the tragedy of just a few people, but that of every Palestinian family.

SPIEGEL: What is your personal tradegy?

'Arafat: One part of my small family lives in Egypt, another in Syria, another in Saudi Arabia, another in Jordan, another under Israeli occupation and other parts in the Gulf area, in Libya, Iraq and in Algeria. Even though I have just a small family, all its members are scattered everywhere. This is the Palestinian tragedy. How long will public opinion in the world actually continue to accept this tragedy?

SPIEGEL: Ever since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, much sympathy has turned from the Israelis toward you.

'Arafat: I hope so, because we have the right to be treated like human beings. This is all we want, nothing more.

SPIEGEL: We thank you, Mr 'Arafat, for the talk.

HANI AL-HASAN SPELLS OUT POLICY PRINCIPLES

GF120818 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 10 Sep 82 pp 3, 17

[Report by AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM correspondent 'Azzam Yunus on press conference given by Hani al-Hasan, member of Fatah Central Committee and political adviser to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, in Kuwait on 9 September]

[Excerpts] Hani al-Hasan, member of Fatah Central Committee and political adviser to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, described his talks with the heir apparent and prime minister as good and said: I received from his highness a good response about that which was discussed during our meeting, which centered on support for Islamic institutions in Lebanon. He added that he will have another meeting with his highness in the coming days to discuss in greater depth the same topic. Al-Hasan described U.S. President Reagan's initiative as not meeting minimum requirements because if the Palestinian understanding of the U.S. stance is correct then it is much less than expected. There were U.S. commitments to the Resistance during the battle of Beirut and Saudi Arabia played an active role in this regard. He added that the Palestinian Revolution is not waiting for any gift to be handed to it from the U.S. administration because it is at the stage where it is achieving things on its own. The revolution is struggling to attain Palestinian rights and gain the support of European countries.

Al-Hasan denied the possibility of amending the national Palestinian charter. He did not rule out the establishment of a Palestinian government-in-exile if the PLO sees that it is necessary and is a means of achieving political gains. During the press conference held at the PLO's office, Al-Hasan affirmed that the basis of Palestinian policy is not to recognize Israel and to escalate military struggle to force the occupiers out of Lebanon, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. He stressed the necessity of Palestinian-Jordanian coordination in this particular stage.

Al-Hasan said the revolution is now at the point of foiling all U.S. and Israeli conspiracies both politically and militarily. The steadfastness of the Resistance in Lebanon made it the legitimate representative of not only the Palestinian people but of the Arab masses nationally if not officially. He said As-Sadat informed Begin before his assassination that he was incapable of neglecting the PLO and Begin told him the PLO would not be in existence by 1982. It was solely for this reason that the battle of Beirut took place.

After Reagan assumed the Presidency, an Israeli-U.S. meeting was held during which the PLO was discussed. The Americans told the Israelis that it was necessary to destroy the PLO or the United States would have to deal with it as an entity. Therefore, Haig and Sharon devised a plan to destroy the PLO. The implementation of their plan was Sharon's barbaric invasion of Lebanon in order to destroy the PLO.

He said Palestinian policy in the future will be based on a number of principles, which are:

1. Nonrecognition of Israel.

2. Escalation of the military struggle, because the "military struggle plants and political struggle collects." Without the use of the gun, the PLO would never have come into existence.

3. Use of all means and methods to eliminate the Israeli occupation of Lebanon, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said: There were talks with the PLO about issuing a communique that recognizes UN Resolution No 242 in return for safeguarding the presence of the Palestinian command and some of the fighters in Beirut, but we refused to do so. If there had been wide Palestinian-Arab coordination, we would have defeated Israel.

Al-Hasan affirmed that the Palestinian Revolution prefers to engage in a military confrontation with the enemy in the Al-Biqa' area, because the enemy is in a very bad psychological state. However, the battle of Al-Biqa' will be decided by Syria. The PLO is exerting efforts to bring about a common view on the future of Al-Biqa'. Any withdrawal of troops from Al-Biqa' should at least be followed by an overall Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. During the negotiations, Habib tried to bargain with us over Al-Biqa', but we refused. This refusal cost us 10 days of bombardment.

Answering a question about relations with the socialist countries and especially with the Soviet Union, Al-Hasan said: Our relations with the socialist bloc and its political support for us are a great victory for the Palestinian issue. We should not put the Soviet Union on par with the United States because the United States fought against us in Lebanon. Al-Hasan said that the PLO will hold a dialogue with the Soviet Union in the near future to realize how, where and to what extent the Soviets will back us and deal with us directly without mediators so as to strengthen friendship and relations with the socialist camp.

Al-Hasan affirmed the necessity of Palestinian-Jordanian coordination in the future in order to end the occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. He referred to the dangerous role which is being played by the village associations in the current stage and said that Begin insisted that prior to any elections on autonomous rule there should be a rule by village associations for 3 years, during which these associations will transfer a half million Palestinians to Jordan. We and Jordan have to take measures to confront these associations because coordination with Jordan is a strategic necessity.

Regarding relations with the new Lebanese president, Al-Hasan said: We are waiting for the results which will be reached by the National Lebanese Grouping, whose decisions we will abide by. It should be recalled that we are a political presence and we can deal with the legal authority in that country. He described Palestinian-Iranian relations as normal and said that Iran did not offer any support for the Palestinian Resistance. He said: We don't think that the timing of the Iranian offensive against Iraq, which was concurrent with Sharon's siege of Beirut, demonstrated their support for the Palestinian Revolution.

He described France as the sincere friend of the Palestinian people and said that it is a country that has principles. He said: Mitterrand's visit to Jerusalem, although it caused tension in Palestinian-French relations, revealed to him Begin's fascist nature. That is why France adopted its initial political stance during the aggression against Lebanon. We will not forget that stance. We are proud that the French soldiers are protecting Palestinian camps in Lebanon. We are about to push the coordination and development of Palestinian-French relations to a higher level. There were very important talks in Greece initiated by France to adopt a new European policy, the results of which will appear in the forthcoming meeting of the European ministerial council.

He hailed the development of the British stance and warned West Germany to abandon the dualism of its stance. West Germany has great responsibility for establishment of the Zionist entity, especially for its support in the period from 1955 to 1965, and it should not commit more crimes against the Palestinian people. Regarding the Egyptian stance, Al-Hasan affirmed the PLO hope that there would be a change in the Egyptian policy after As-Sadat's death -- a policy moving away from the Camp David accords. The battle of Lebanon was an opportunity for this policy change. However, we are still looking forward to a more developed stance by Egypt because the PLO is working for Egypt's return to the Arab fold.

AL-WAZIR ON MILITARY STRUCTURE, OTHER TOPICS

GF131423 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 11 Sep 82 p 21

[Report on interview with Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, Fatah Central Committee member and deputy commander in chief of the Al-'Asifah forces, by Talal al-'Awadi in Damascus -- date not given]

[Excerpts] Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, Fatah Central Committee member and deputy commander in chief of the Al-'Asifah forces, revealed that the size of the Palestinian forces is currently greater than it was before the war in Lebanon. Abu Jihad said: It is not easy to exterminate the PLO and it was not annihilated as the enemy wanted. He added: The political organization was neither done away with nor weakened and the military constitution of the Palestinian Revolution was not totally destroyed. He asserted that the armed struggle will continue and the capture of eight Israelis in Mount Lebanon is only one link in the chain of upcoming operations.

Al-Wazir announced that Reagan's proposal on the Middle East crisis excludes the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. He said: We have confidence that all our political means and the efforts of all Arabs can be used to steer the international stance in our favor.

He noted the reports about a government-in-exile and said: The formation of such a government requires a decision, but at present there is no movement in this direction because the current circumstances and factors are not suitable. He said: The date for convening the Palestinian Council has not been set yet, and the issue is being studied by the organization's Executive and Central Committees.

Regarding relations with the Soviet Union, Abu Jihad asserted the PLO's eagerness to continue strong relations with Moscow. He also discussed regrouping the Palestinian forces which were distributed to Arab countries after the Beirut war and the issue of protecting and taking care of the fighters who remained in Lebanon.

The Palestinian leader talked about the guarantees required for establishing an independent Palestinian state and the political and military unity of the organization's factions. He also noted that the Arab summit embraced the PLO and its leader Yasir 'Arafat.

Abu Jihad said: When we review the goals described by the enemy's army leadership regarding the total invasion of Lebanon and the war over Lebanese territory, we see that it meant to destroy the PLO politically and militarily. In this war the enemy used all its U.S.-Israeli artillery in order to realize its goals quickly. However, the fight embodied the conviction of the Palestinian and Lebanese fighters and their will for confrontation which enabled them to inflict losses in the enemy's ranks.

On the military level Abu Jihad said: Even if the enemy succeeded in destroying some of the weapons and equipment of the Palestinian Revolution, this does not mean the military structure of the PLO was totally destroyed, as the enemy's leaders imagine or as they constantly report. He said: This battle further increased the determination and expanded the experience of the fighters. He said: The loss of our martyrs, wounded, captives and a part of our weapons and equipment in this war does not mean that our military capability is destroyed. On the contrary, the foundations and basic structures were maintained throughout the fighting. When our forces moved from one place to the other their human losses, if any, were recompensed. The volunteers who responded to the call came from everywhere and as a result, the number of our forces and our human ability became greater than before the war and the military structure proved itself capable of accommodating these larger numbers. During the Beirut war and the siege, free movement and operations against Israeli strongholds was hindered because Israel responded to our operations with more brutality against the citizens. However, after the end of the Beirut war and all the heroic deeds, our forces moved quickly to reconstruct and organize their ranks and work behind the enemy's lines in order to inflict more losses on it for its occupation of the land.

He talked about the Al-Matn battle and said it was heroic. A Zionist stronghold was occupied with its artillery and eight Israeli soldiers under the leadership of Sergeant Re'uven [Kohen] were captured by two Palestinian fighters without even one shot being fired by the Palestinian fighters. The enemy regarded this a big blow to its military pride and Sharon considered it the first incident of its kind in the history of the Israeli army. However, we consider it a reflection of the nature of the Israeli fighters, whose cowardice and weakness was well tested by our fighters throughout the lengthy battles.

Abu Jihad said: Naturally we officially announced the capture, informed the International Red Cross, and started negotiations on some issues, first of which was to assert the necessity for the Israeli authorities to reconsider their treatment of the Palestinian captives who were in the enemy's prisons prior to this war or those who were captured and imprisoned during the war in Lebanon, particularly in the Al-Ansar camp or in the Israeli army camps within the occupied land, where great numbers were transferred. Second, the Israeli authorities must supply a full list of all Palestinian prisoners before any issue such as the exchange of prisoners can be discussed. Third, we will never forget the treatment of our brothers by the Israeli authorities when they were being transferred like sheep in helicopters, which reflects the extent of brutality of the Zionists in their treatment with those captives. We informed them that our treatment of their captives will depend on the Israeli treatment of our brothers and captives.

Abu Jihad went on to say: This operation is one link in the chain of operations that must occur in order to let our enemy know that the will of armed struggle was not destroyed, but on the contrary, the necessity of continuing the path of fight and struggle to regain our rights has been reinforced. This operation was accompanied by a number of other operations in Tyre and the mountains and the enemy confessed to many losses. These operations will undoubtedly continue as long as our lands are occupied by Israel.

Commenting on the Arab summit, Abu Jihad said: Whatever the circumstances were surrounding the Arab summit, it stated at the beginning that it embraces the PLO and expressed this by greeting the struggle of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples during the Beirut battle, and through the warm welcome given to Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], the PLO and the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples who endured and resisted, and this shows that the Arab world still considers the PLO, which is in its heart, to be the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and their struggle, hopes and ambitions.

He said: Regarding individual reports on the summit, I cannot make any comment until we hear from our brothers who were present. What the news agencies have reported has been contradictory, and so, opinions can be formed only after the full story is heard.

Regarding the guarantees to establish the Palestinian state, Abu Jihad said: I always assert that regaining our rights depends primarily on the following:

1. The unity of the Palestinian stance.

2. Arab support for our Palestinian rights and demands and our right to establish a state. This is important and has an influence on all international circles.

3. The continuation of our struggle on political and military levels has a great influence, imposes the truths on the world and leads everyone who doubts to wonder: Why? What is the answer? And how can this problem be solved if we do not support or favor the cause.

Abu Jihad said: We cannot say that the Camp David accords are frozen or finished. The U.S. Government is proclaiming its intention to abide by Camp David. If there was any progress to the contrary it was due to the nature of the circumstances.

Regarding the establishment of a Palestinian state we say that the only certain guarantees are our struggle and our will. This is our Palestinian and Arab stance and this is what can be imposed on others.

Regarding Reagan's plan, Abu Jihad said: We must say that progress in the official U.S. opinion on the Palestinian people's cause was due to our struggle which imposed its facts and its right to exist on the U.S. and international minds. This struggle also imposed the necessity for others to reconsider their position on our people's cause. However, Reagan's plan opposes our right to self-determination in our homeland and the return of usurped rights to these people who were the victims of the Israeli enemy.

GCC SECRETARY GENERAL ON ARAB FES SUMMIT

GF120512 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1800 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Riyadh, 11 Sep (WAKH) -- GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah welcomed the resolutions of the Arab Fes summit.

He said: The resolutions demonstrate in a practical way to what extent the Arab leaders were committed to discussing the Middle East issues -- the Palestinian issue, the Arab peace plan, the Gulf war, the situation in Lebanon and in the Horn of Africa -- in all their aspects and thus they were able to reach these resolutions on solving them. He added that the Arab will was clear during this meeting; it was so profound that it led to Arab solidarity. He continued by saying that this solidarity had been impossible to achieve before the Fes summit which he referred to as not only being historic but also the setting for unanimity and Arab dynamics.

In a statement to the QNA correspondent in Riyadh he said: The Arab summit has proved that no matter how numerous the differences among Arabs, these differences do not obstruct the positive power of the Arabs which has emphatically proved to the world that it is greater than what many think, particularly in times of crisis. He pointed out that the Fes summit was convened at a time when most thought that the Arab world was so torn apart by differences that a summit meeting could never take place. He continued by saying that the summit was held quickly and achieved a clear political framework that will pave the way for future Arab political action.

Answering a question on the effect of the Arab summit on the next session of meetings among the Gulf states, the GCC secretary general said the Gulf is part of the Arab nation so greater Arab understanding and solidarity will allow the Gulf to be able to play a more comprehensive role in the Arab arena while its positive role within Arab affairs will be clearer.

PLO OFFICIAL ON ISRAELI SETTLEMENT POLICY

LD131340 Kuwait KUNA in English 1150 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Amman, Sept 13 (KUNA) -- A PLO official said here Monday that Israel has started a double-phased scheme aiming at dismantling Palestinian refugee camps in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and at the same time intensifying construction of Jewish settlements in their place.

The Palestinian source told KUNA that the organisation has received a comprehensive report about the Israeli plot to end the refugee problem.

The Jewish state will distribute the refugees in a number of villages and Israeli housing units constructed in the occupied lands in return for monthly rents, the report revealed.

The source pointed out that the enemy's recent measures have coincided with UNRWA's halt of aid to the refugees, thus highlighting a joint conspiracy to liquidate their cause.

The report further disclosed that eighty Israeli families have started constructing the biggest ever settlement since 1952 near the Arab village of Sikhnin in an attempt to boost the Zionist presence in western Galilee, which is inhabited by 40,000 Palestinians.

Israel claimed that the Arab citizens have constructed hundreds of illegal houses and that such intensity of Arab population should be countered by the erection of more Israeli settlements.

Meanwhile, the PLO source said that the (?occupation) authorities have deported 28 professors working in An-Najah University in Nablus. The authorities cancelled their residence permits to obstruct the progress of education in the occupied Palestinian land. The teachers came from Jordan and other Arab countries two years ago to teach in the university.

SALAH KHALAF EXPLAINS ABSENCE FROM FATAH MEETING

GF141430 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 14 Sep 82 p 1

[Muhammad Ahmad al-Qabisi dispatch from Tunis]

[Excerpt] In response to a question about the reason for Abu Iyad's [Salah Khalaf] absence from the meeting of the Fatah Central Committee that will begin in Tunis today, Palestinian sources told AL-QABAS: "Mr Salah Khalaf has apologized for not being able to attend the meeting due to family reasons, especially because his brother is very sick."

The sources pointed out that any talk about a schism in the leadership of the Resistance will serve the enemy. The sources affirmed that the Resistance's leadership is seriously contemplating the unification of all squadrons as a Palestinian national liberation army.

AL-QABAS has asked Abu Iyad about the reasons for his absence from the Fatah meetings. He said: "I hoped I would attend the meeting of the movement's Central Committee, but circumstances prevented me -- foremost of which is the fact that my brother is suffering from a very serious disease which forces me to stay with him during this period. My comrades insisted that I stay here." He added: "I am in continuous touch with Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] regarding all developments."

Abu Iyad said that very important decisions will be made during the meeting to be held in Tunis today. Five Fatah leaders held a meeting in Abu Iyad's house in Kuwait yesterday.

ARAB LEAGUE TO DISCUSS REBUILDING CAMPS

JN131144 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 13 Sep 82 p 24

[Text] Amman -- AD-DUSTUR has learned that the next session of the Arab League Council, due to be held on the foreign ministers level in Tunis on the 21st of this month, will draw up a plan for rebuilding the Palestinian camps destroyed by the invading forces and for bolstering the Palestinian people's steadfastness in the occupied homeland.

AD-DUSTUR has also learned that an Arab committee has been set up for this purpose. Moreover, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will hold talks with the Arab countries on this subject.

The [Fes] summit conference has authorized the foreign ministers to draw up details of the arrangements pertaining to this subject during their next meeting.

PLO OFFICIALS TO MEET IN TUNIS 'NEXT MONTH'

LD141642 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1423 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Rabat, 14 Sep (KUNA) -- Palestinian sources here today said that heads of PLO offices in Europe and North Africa will hold a meeting in Tunis next month.

The sources informed KUNA that Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO, will chair the meeting, which will be part of a series of meetings to be convened by the Palestinian leadership to set out a working plan for the next stage.

GCC SECRETARY ON GULF UNITY, COORDINATION

GF101530 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1115 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Kuwait, 10 Sep (WAKH) -- GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah has said that the council will work to achieve an economic fusion during the next 2 years in order to establish a Gulf unit that enjoys security protection. He added that this will proceed in parallel with political coordination.

In a statement published in the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS today, Mr Bisharah noted the meeting the council states' leaders held in Fes during the Arab summit and said this meeting was not a substitute for the regular meeting which is scheduled to be held in Bahrain on 9 November and which will discuss highly important economic, political, military and security issues.

He stressed that this special meeting will have a positive impact on the upcoming Cooperation Council summit. He also said that enormous efforts are being exerted to achieve security coordination through a unified security agreement. He expressed hope that during their meeting in Riyadh in October, the GCC interior ministers will devise a final formula for this agreement for submission to the upcoming summit.

He added that in order to protect the "fusion" it is imperative to achieve security coordination among the GCC states that is based on a single conception of the dangers that threaten the council's states. He explained that several meetings were held on various defense levels in order to achieve this goal.

He added that these meetings must crystallize within the framework of similar defense plans that lead to the future formation of a unified defense system for the council's states that will be under a united military command.

Mr 'Abdallah Bisharah stressed in his statement that the GCC states have achieved a mutual political understanding which exceeds what many people imagine. He said the issues that face the council are either Arab or Gulf issues and there are no regional issues that concern one country but not the others. He added that in October a book will be published which will review the previous stage and experience of the Cooperation Council.

Mr Bisharah talked about the organizational structure of the Cooperation Council and said: This structure has been perfected. Work is being done in all fields according to plan and rather accurately.

He stressed that during a brief period of time the council has had important accomplishments with regard to the various economic, political, security and defense issues.

Mr Bisharah concluded his statement by saying: We are working earnestly and our goal is one. Ultimately, it will lead to the achievement of Gulf unity. This is perhaps the first strategic goal of the council.

He added that there may not be immediate unity, but by working in an organized and constructive manner to implement the proposed plans, unity must eventually be achieved.

SAUDI ARABIA

KING FAHD RETURNS HOME AFTER FES SUMMIT

LD141308 Riyadh SPA in English 1208 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Jidda, Sept 14 (SPA) -- King Fahd flew home today after attending the resumed 12th Arab summit which concluded its session last week in Fes, Morocco.

The Saudi monarch was greeted at the airport by Crown Prince 'Abdallah, the deputy premier and commander of the National Guard; Prince Sultan, the second deputy premier and defence and aviation minister; a number of princes; ministers and citizens.

Arab leaders had unanimously endorsed a unified Arab peace plan to settle the Middle East conflict.

AL-JAZIRAH ON SOVIET POSITION, ARAB PEACE PLAN

GF141752 Riyadh AL-JAZIRAH in Arabic 13 Sep 82 p 3

[Editorial: "The Necessity of the Arab Move"]

[Excerpts] No doubt the White House is proud of the success of its Middle East policy directed at isolating the Kremlin from the military, political and diplomatic efforts in the region. This was clear during the disaster of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the role of the United States, which supported this invasion militarily, to a certain extent, in order to achieve specific political objectives.

The Kremlin, on the other hand, remained helpless regarding the embarassment caused to it by the White House and has not yet found a way out from this confusion. Even the Arab leaders who are friendly to the Kremlin could not find anything to say regarding any Soviet role the Kremlin leaders could play following the Fes summit -- the stage in which national Arab opinion will expand the unified peace plan to the international arena. The fact that an implicit reference was made to Moscow in the Fes summit's decisions concerning the formation of an Arab delegation to visit the five permanent members of the Security Council, including the Soviet Union, does not mean the Fes summit has laid on Moscow the same hope it has laid on Washington regarding the desired results of the delegation's visits.

The Arab delegation's visit to Moscow may not exceed saying that the Arab summit has decided not to ignore the Soviet role in achieving an overwhelming international acceptance of the proposed unified Arab peace plan as an alternative to all plans proposed in the international arena to settle the entire Middle East crisis.

On the other hand, we think the Arabs should consider the possibility of U.S. reaction to the current Soviet stance, which is negative and confused, regarding the developments of events in the Middle East after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and its success in evacuating the Palestinian Resistance from Beirut. Among the reactions, a feeling of victory may dominate the U.S. administration and this may lead it to become involved in the situation quickly, due to the absence of a Soviet role in the region. It may take measures and make arrangements in order to hinder Arab efforts, including the efforts of the Arab delegation -- which will visit the five major countries -- in an attempt to abort the Arab peace plan and impose Reagan's ideas as the only proposal for international efforts to settle the Arab-Israeli dispute. It would want to do so before the Soviets recover from the shock of isolation and embarassment and before they adopt a new role -- especially if this role is based on Moscow's acceptance of the Arab peace plan -- and support the plan in the international arena.

The basic conclusion is the need for a quick Arab move toward Washington because after Moscow's present isolation, Washington has become the finishing point in the Arab-Israeli race and the center in the struggle of the coming dialogue and the source of a decision that will result from this dialogue -- a decision that should be greatly influenced by the Arabs in order that the international society accepts the Arab peace plan as the only way for just settlement and overall peace in the Middle East.

PDRY

DAILY LAUDS FRIENDSHIP, RELATIONS WITH USSR

GF141530 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] The newspaper 14 OCTOBER has lauded our country's relations with the socialist countries, foremost among which is the Soviet Union, and has stated that it represents a wonderful symbol of honest friendship.

In its editorial today, it says the visit to the Soviet Union by Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers, reasserts that our party, country and people remain loyal to the principles of their revolution and will strengthen their deeprooted relations with the socialist countries; foremost among which is the Soviet Union.

The newspaper adds that the meetings between the political leaderships of our country and the Soviet Union and their talks on causes concerning the two friendly peoples will open new horizons for greater cooperation, deeper alliances and an effective and positive contribution to the causes of our Arab nation.

It notes that stemming from the spirit of the friendship and cooperation agreement between the two friendly countries, relations have progressed greatly in various fields. It asserts that our Yemeni people will [words indistinct] in supporting friendly and cooperative relations with the Soviet Union, because they are witnessing the good results of these relations.

'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

For Soviet-source reportage on the official visit to the USSR by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad see the Middle East section of the 15 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

STATEMENT ON AL-JUMAYYIL DEATH, TROOP WITHDRAWAL

NC150851 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0820 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Cairo, 15 Sep (MENA) -- Egypt has expressed its deep concern over the assassination of Lebanese President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil and appealed to all Lebanese parties to exercise maximum self-restraint. In an official statement issued by the Foreign Ministry today, Egypt (?condemned) any attempt by any non-Lebanese party to exploit the current situation to achieve its goals.

The following is the text of the Foreign Ministry statement: Egypt has received the news of the assassination of Lebanese President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil with great concern and regret. While Egypt appeals to all Lebanese parties to exercise maximum self-restraint at this grave stage fraternal Lebanon is passing through, it condemns any attempt by any non-Lebanese party to exploit the current situation to achieve its goals in Lebanon. Egypt reaffirms the exigency for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanese territory so that Lebanon's unity, independence and territorial integrity can be achieved. Egypt will always stand by the Lebanese people for their national unity, full sovereignty over their territory and their right to live in peace and security.

AL-AHRAM URGES ARABS TO USE ISRAELI REJECTION

NC142221 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2105 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Cairo, 14 Sep (MENA) -- AL-AHRAM calls on the Arab states to exploit the repeated Israeli rejection of anything introduced to achieve a comprehensive solution to the Middle East issue. In its commentary to be published tomorrow, AL-AHRAM says the word "rejection" has been moved from the Arabs' into the Israelis' vocabulary. Israel has been in a predicament, and its inability to introduce acceptable alternatives to the policy of force that it has been employing has been uncovered. This is the same accusation Israel used to tag the Arab world, which previously introduced nothing other than rejection.

In this regard, the paper draws attention to the fact that the Israeli rejection takes place in an international atmosphere that is not in Israel's favor. This atmosphere varies in degree and reaches Washington itself. Meanwhile, sympathy with the Arab side and its issues is increasing in a tangible manner.

AL-AHRAM warns that unless the frantic Israeli rejection of Reagan's initiative is exploited and an announcement is made on building on and coordinating with it as well as exploiting its positive sides, there may not be another chance at this degree or level.

GHALI SEES NO CURRENT ALTERNATIVE TO CAMP DAVID

PM141603 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 11 Sep 82 p 1

['Amru 'Abd as-Sami' report: "Butrus Ghali to ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: Camp David Is Ill, and We Call for Mutual Recognition"]

[Excerpts] Cairo -- In an interview with ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali said that "Camp David" is suffering from a disease and the Reagan peace proposals for the Middle East may be the remedy.

Asked if he thought that Israel's invasion of Lebanon marked the end of the Camp David process, he said: Camp David is not an end in itself, but rather a means which at one stage we believed could lead to the desired objective. Israel's invasion and aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian people added another big obstacle to the other obstacles on our road to peace.

However, the issue is so vital and crucial that we must not despair despite the obstacles, and we must try to overcome them.

He added: To say that "Camp David" is dead serves no purpose as long as we have no alternative acceptable to the parties concerned. This is why I say "Camp David" is ill and that President Reagan's proposals may be the remedy.

On alternatives to the autonomy negotiations, Ghali said: "We have no alternative to continuing and intensifying the negotiations in various ways. What President Mubarak said was not so much laying down conditions as specifying the necessary requirements for useful, not just formal, negotiations. The United States has perhaps grasped the Egyptian president's message fully. President Reagan's proposals are to a large extent in harmony with it."

GHAZALAH CITES LIBYAN-ETHIOPIAN PLOT IN SUDAN

PM100959 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 9 Sep 82 p 1

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT Cairo bureau report: "Abu Ghazalah Reveals Plot To Cause Disturbances; Ethiopia Occupies Sudanese Territory in Kassala"]

[Text] Egyptian Defense Minister Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah has accused Ethiopia and Libya of hatching a plot to incite disturbances in Sudan. He revealed for the first time that Ethiopia has occupied some Sudanese territory in Kassala Province in eastern Sudan, and he charged that Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is training about 2,000 Sudanese dissidents for that purpose.

It has been learned that Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah's surprise visit to Sudan a few days ago -- a visit that lasted only a matter of hours -- was made within the framework of bilateral military coordination, and also for the purpose of finding out what U.S. arms Sudan needed, hours before U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger was due in Cairo.

At a closed meeting of the ruling party, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah emphasized that Egypt will not allow Ethiopia or the PDRY to control the Bab Al Mandeb Strait or Red Sea navigation.

He warned that the presence of 18,000 Cuban troops and 5,000 Soviet military experts in Ethiopia, and the naval base the Soviets now have on the island of Dahlak in the Red Sea, constitute a direct threat to Sudan.

He also stressed that securing Sudan's borders and protecting the Nile springs are considered Sudanese and Egyptian strategic military objectives. He said the military commands in both countries are now studying plans for joint military exercises.

AL-AHALI ON MOTIVES BEHIND CABINET RESHUFFLE

PM141307 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 8 Sep 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Conflict Between Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din and Fu'ad Hashin an Important Cause of Cabinet Reshuffle"]

[Excerpt] The latest Cabinet reshuffle was not carried out only for economic reasons. Personal and "protocol" conflicts between Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din and Economy Minister Fu'ad Hasim, and also within the economic group itself, contributed to the reshuffle.

The latest clash between the prime minister and the economy minister occurred when Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din canceled Dr Fu'ad Hashim's trip to London, Toronto, Montreal, Washington and Paris to attend the IMF and World Bank meetings and confer with Egyptian and foreign investors.

The prime minister gave Fu'ad Hashim permission to go to Toronto only to attend the IMF meetings, but the minister did not make the trip that was scheduled to take place 1 day before the Cabinet reshuffle.

The conflict between the prime minister and economic group was over the question of who held the real power in the Cabinet on economic affairs. The custom, since the days of Dr 'abd ar-Razzaq 'Abd al-Majid was that the head of the economic group would make his decisions and then directly contact the president of the republic. Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din imagined that appointing Muhammad 'Abd al-Fattah Ibrahim as deputy prime minister for economic affairs would enable him to abolish this tradition and directly control economic affairs, but interest in economic affairs and daily activity resulted in some kind of independence for the economic group. This is why the new Cabinet reshuffle did not include the post of deputy prime minister for economic affairs. In fact it is the only post not included in the new Cabinet reshuffle.

UK'S HURD ARRIVES FOR TALKS WITH GHALI 10 SEPTEMBER

NC102106 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Douglas Hurd arrived in Cairo this evening on a 3-day visit to Egypt.

In an arrival statement, the British minister said his talks will basically center on the Middle East situation and the Lebanese problem.

He said his visit comes within the context of the consultations between the two countries and contacts between their officials.

Talks between Douglas Hurd and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali will start tomorrow.

Talks Begin

NC111142 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1030 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Cairo, 11 Sep (MENA) -- Official talks between Britain and Egypt began at the Foreign Ministry this morning. The Egyptian side was headed by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and the British side by Douglas Hurd, minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, who is currently visiting Cairo. During the meeting, which was attended by Minister Sa'd al-Fararji and British Ambassador in Cairo Michael Weir, they thoroughly reviewed recent events in the Middle East in light of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the departure of the Palestinians.

Following the approximately 90-minute meeting, Hurd said the talks dealt with the situation in the Middle East, the Arab-Israeli crisis, President Reagan's initiative, the results of the Fes summit conference and the situation in Lebanon.

Asked his opinion about the Fes summit initiative, Hurd said: We need time to study the text. It is, however, a good thing the Arab countries made a decision that can help them to act more positively. He added that his country needs some time to study the implications of all the ideas outlined in the summit plan before commenting on it.

In a statement following the meeting, Dr Ghali expressed his hope that there will be a European role, whether through contacts with the United States or with Israel. He also voiced hope that during the meeting of the EEC foreign ministers in Copenhagen on 20 September they will at least issue a statement supporting the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

Asked whether President Reagan's initiative and the Fes summit plan oppose each other, Ghali said that there is the European stand, the Fes summit resolutions and the U.S. stand. He added that what is required is to coordinate these three positions. He said Egypt will play a role in this respect.

Hurd, Ghali Comment

NC111901 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1820 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Cairo, 11 Sep (MENA) -- This evening, Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din received at his office Douglas Hurd, British minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, who is currently visiting Cairo.

The meeting was attended by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and British Ambassador in Cairo Michael Weir.

After the meeting with Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, Douglas Hurd said that the meeting was most useful. He said: This is the first time I have met with Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din. We discussed the means for strengthening relations between Egypt and Britain in various fields.

Meanwhile, Dr Butrus Ghali said the talks dealt with bilateral relations and the means for strengthening them, particularly in the economic and trade fields and technical cooperation.

Dr Ghali, noting in his statement the talks he had this morning with Douglas Hurd, said: They dealt with the Middle East crisis, the role Egypt has played in solving the crisis, the role of the European Community and the coordination between European and Egyptian diplomacy in assisting the Palestinian people to defend their legitimate rights.

He added that the talks also dealt with exchanging views on U.S. President Reagan's initiative for solving the Middle East crisis and the resolutions of the recent Arab summit conference in Fes.

Dr Ghali said there is an agreement between the Egyptian and the British sides on the need for coordination between the various initiatives, all of which have the same aim -- defending the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Departure Statement

NC121632 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Douglas Hurd, British minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, left Cairo this afternoon after a 3-day visit. During his visit, Hurd held talks with Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Dr Usamah al-Baz.

In a statement before his departure, Hurd expressed his satisfaction with the results of his visit to Egypt. He said the British and Egyptian views are close. He added that the European group is making efforts to achieve a settlement to the Middle East problem and that they will continue their intensive efforts to solve the problem.

FOREIGN MINISTRY 'SOURCE' ON IRANIAN 'ALLEGATIONS'

JN141325 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1140 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Sep (INA) -- A responsible Foreign Ministry source has denied the Iranian regime's falsehoods and denial of facts that are aimed at misleading people and covering up its crimes against the Iranian peoples and all the region's peoples.

In a statement to INA today, the source stressed that the Iranian regime's allegations about the Iraqi memorandums, which were submitted to international organizations and world public opinion and which were supported by accurate figures and dates, reaffirm this regime's intentions against our secure people whose efforts are all devoted to construction and progress under President Saddam Husayn's leadership.

The source indicated that among the Iranian regime's false allegations is what was broadcast over Tehran radio about the Iraqi aircraft's violation of Iranian airspace several times during 1979 and the period preceding the war. The source said that everyone knows, as explained in our various official memorandums, that Iraqi aircraft never left Iraqi airspace during that period. He added that the Iraqi Armed Forces used to abstain from responding to the repeated Iranian encroachments on Iraqi territories, hoping that the Iranian regime would return to its senses and respect the rules of good neighborliness. He pointed out that contrary to Tehran radio allegations, Iranian aircraft violated Iraqi airspace 240 times during the period from 23 February 1979 to the beginning of the war on 4 September 1980.

Concluding, the official Iraqi spokesman said: While trusting the Iranian peoples' ability to expose the true nature of the charlatans' allegations and eventually triumph over these charlatans, we again declare that Iraq has always called for the respect of the rules of good neighborliness based on mutual respect and noninterference in others' affairs. We also declare that the abovementioned allegations prove once again the Iranian regime's aggressive intentions against our secure people who are devoting all their efforts to construction and progress.

AIRCRAFT RAID KHARK ISLAND, SCORE 'DIRECT' HITS

JN141219 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1205 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Sep (INA) -- An Iraqi military spokesman has announced that the brave pilots of the Iraqi Air Force carried out a daring and successful raid against oil and other vital installations on Iran's Khark Island today.

The spokesman said that our brave pilots scored direct and effective hits on these installations before returning safely to their base.

The military spokesman warned the Iranian regime against continuing its aggressive policy against Iraq and its secure cities. He pointed out that this operation is a confirmation of our continuous warnings to retaliate for the enemy's criminal aggression against our people and shelling of secure Iraqi cities.

ARMED FORCES COMMAND ISSUES COMMUNIQUE NO 841

JN141617 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Communique No 841 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 14 September]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The sons of Iraq are continuing their operations at the front against the Iranian regime's forces of aggression.

The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. An enemy concentration was sighted in front of our positions east of Basra. Our forces pounded it killing nine soldiers and destroying one infantry position, one hardware stockpile and one observation post.
2. One excavator was destroyed in the northern sector of the front.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 14 September 1982

BAGHDAD VOP VIEWS IDF AIR RAIDS, SYRIAN RESPONSE

JN142049 Baghdad Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Yesterday, Zionist enemy aircraft carried out 227 raids against the positions of the joint Palestinian-Lebanese nationalist forces in northern and eastern Lebanon. The bombing was so savage that it manifested Israel's overt and covert aims in Lebanon and the entire Arab region. The Zionist enemy, who has begun supplying his forces with equipment to spend the winter in Lebanon, is now working to protect these forces against the heroic resistance of our forces behind his lines in southern Lebanon and Al-Biqa'.

Over the past 24 hours, the fedayeen units behind enemy lines have carried out several operations against the occupation forces, killing many enemy soldiers. A Zionist spokesman admitted all these operations and linked them to yesterday's air raids. We claimed that these raids were in retaliation for our fighters' operations. The enemy thinks that his raids will have a great effect in limiting fedayeen operations; he thinks these operations will end and give him the opportunity to control the fate of our Palestinian and Lebanese peoples in Lebanon.

Observers have noted that the positions of the Syrian regime's forces in Lebanon did not escape the Israeli aerial bombing. We can only ask the Syrian regime and its forces in Al-Biqa': What will be the Syrian forces' response to this Zionist provocation? How long will this indifference last? Will the Syrian forces continue to receive one blow after another and suffer human and material losses for nothing? Our Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, our Syrian people and the Arab masses are all asking the same questions.

The Syrian forces, which are shackled by the Syrian ruler and his gang, are called upon to defend their existence and to avenge their humiliation. We are confident that the heroic Syrian Army will not remain silent for long. It will eventually break the shackles that limit its national and pan-Arab action.

KING HUSAYN RETURNS FROM SPAIN 14 SEPTEMBER

JN141830 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Husayn returned home tonight following a private visit to Spain. His majesty visited Spain after heading the Jordanian delegation to the meetings of the 12th Arab summit conference in Fes.

DAILY URGES U.S. TO PRESSURE ISRAELI GOVERNMENT

JN140925 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 14 Sep 82 pp 1, 21

[Editorial: "The Land, First and Foremost"]

[Text] At a time when it seems obvious that the international community is concerned about the Middle East crisis and the search for a solution to this crisis, Israel confirms, through daily practices, that its main concern is the Judaization of the occupied territory. As a matter of fact, Israel considers any discussion contrary to the legality of Judaization as completely rejected, because its decision on this issue is final and there is no going back on it.

This explains the Israeli reply to President Reagan's initiative. The Israeli reply was the building of more settlements. As for the Israeli reply to the Fes summit resolutions, it was even more arrogant. The Israeli Cabinet was of the opinion that these resolutions did not even deserve discussion.

What we would like to say and stress is that Israel is going ahead with its Judaization plan and is refusing to discuss the subject of land. Although it vaguely refers to its willingness to discuss the subject of the population, it still considers the occupied territories as liberated territories which have returned to the people of Israel. Israel will not relinquish a single inch of these territories. We in Jordan are aware of this fact more than others, and are voicing our concern. But it seems the others do not want to listen to us. They insist on moving in a vicious circle while Israel is accomplishing a new task every day in its current strategy of expanding on and Judaizing Arab territory.

Since the Fes summit resolutions and President Reagan's initiative are, in one way or another, based on international legality and the inadmissibility of the seizure of other peoples' lands by force as well as on Israeli withdrawal, we believe that Israel's rejection of all settlement efforts makes it incumbent on the United States to take immediate and serious action. In view of its special relationship with Israel, the United States is the only one that can pressure and influence Israel with regard to its rejection to discuss the land issue, which it considers a foregone conclusion because of the steps it has taken to Judaize and legally annex this land.

By stopping at the point of just presenting its proposals, the U.S. administration has created a serious situation. Every passing day enables the Begin government to establish new reasons to stay in the occupied territory and enforce a new status quo shackling the hands and feet of any future Israeli government, which might consider responding to the aspirations of the international community for a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East; in fact, making it a captive of Begin's reckless policy of destroying all prospects for settlement and peace.

This is the responsibility of the international community, especially the United States which has often talked about its concern for world peace. It is time the United States asserted this responsibility in practice by asserting its own ability or reaffirming the UN resolutions which call on Israel to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES DEATH OF BASHIR AL-JUMAYYIL

NC150547 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0418 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] His Excellency President Ilyas Sarkis, Chamber of Deputies Speaker Kamil al-As'ad, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, the ministers and members of the Chamber of Deputies mourn with the Lebanese people over His Excellency President-elect Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil, who fell a martyr the afternoon of Tuesday, 14 September 1982, as a result of a sinful criminal plot which was committed against Lebanon and which added a grave tragedy to the homeland's ordeal.

While calling on the Lebanese people to be aware of the dimensions of the plot which aims at detracting from the integrity, independence and sovereignty of the homeland, we are fully confident that everybody will be guided by an awareness of his national responsibility during these serious fateful circumstances, in line with the principles of the late president-elect. We will be loyal to his ambitions, hopes and aspirations.

An invitation is extended to former presidents, speakers, and prime ministers; heads of diplomatic and consular missions accredited to Lebanon; various spiritual, judicial, military, administrative, trade union, economic, educational and information establishments to take part in the national funeral to be held at the birthplace of the late president-elect in Bikfayya at 1600 [1400 GMT] today, Wednesday, 15 September 1982.

Explosion At Party Headquarters

NC150703 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] A criminal explosion in the Al-Ashrafiyah District killed John Nazir, head of the [Phalangist party] and Fu'ad Abu Najm, the public prosecutor of the party, and caused a number of other casualties.

The late president arrived at the Al-Ashrafiyah headquarters to inform the Phalangists in the area that they should obey the security plan which was supposed to be implemented in the eastern sector of the capital today, beginning with the Fu'ad Shihad bridge, and to refrain from any armed manifestations and to facilitate the mission of the Lebanese Army and internal security forces.

No sooner had the late president begun to deliver his speech at the great hall on the ground floor of the building, then a powerful explosion reverberated, resulting from a time bomb estimated at 300 kg. The bomb was placed on the roof of the building from the back side where two conduits [masraban] lead from the west. The two floors of the building collapsed on the ground floor.

26 Others Killed

NC150722 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] In addition to Lebanon's martyr [Bashir al-Jumayyil], 26 of his colleagues have also fallen and 37 others were injured. Some of the martyrs are John Nazir, Fu'ad Abu Najm, Sasin Karam, Michel Thalj, Elie Najjar and his wife, John Asmar, Peirre Fadil and Shakir 'Amr.

Funeral Schedule

NC150634 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0422 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Excerpt] The government will hold a national funeral for His Excellency President-elect Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil according to the following program:

1. Mourning the great deceased to the Lebanese people.

2. The funeral will be held in the square of Bikfayya at 1600 Wednesday, 15 September 1982.

3. The Protocol Directorate at the Foreign and Expatriates Affairs Ministry will mourn the great deceased.

4. Official mourning will be declared and flags will fly at half mast on government and public buildings for 7 days as of Wednesday, 15 September 1982.

5. Radio and television stations will not carry singing programs during the said period.

6. Four army and gendarmerie officers will guard the body of the deceased.

7. The funeral cortege will start from Mar 'Abd Church in Bikfayya to the town square at 1600 Wednesday, 15 September. It will be led by motorcyclists, flower carrying carriages, men of religion and followed by the coffin covered with the Lebanese flag and carried on a gun carriage escorted by two military policy cars. Then will come his excellency the president, the speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, the prime minister, the family of the deceased, former presidents, members of the Chamber of Deputies and the government, the ministers and other participants. Two army detachments will escort the cortege from Mar 'Abda Church to the town square in Bikfayya.

An internal security force detachment will give a salute on moving the body from Mar 'Abda Church. In the town square a battalion of the army and the army band will give a salute. A detachment of the internal security forces will give a salute at the tomb. A 21-gun salute will be fired on burial.

Al-Wazzan Mourns Al-Jumayyil

NC150536 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0418 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan has issued a decision announcing an official mourning [period] and the flying of flags at half mast. He also made the following statement: With extreme pain, I and the Lebanese have received the tragic news which has shaken all emotions and aroused sadness and grief in all our souls. This painful and criminal incident which has caused the loss of life of the president-elect is a link in the chain of plotting against Lebanon, which we have worked and are working to stop. Evil hands persist in obstructing the march of peace and vitality which the Lebanese have begun to achieve.

Sadness engulfs all, Christians and Muslims alike. This is characteristic of the Lebanese. It is also characteristic of real humanity. On behalf of the Lebanese Government and on my own behalf, I convey my sincere condolences to the family of the great deceased and I join the Lebanese in their feelings of sadness and sorrow.

Sarkis Condemns Killing

NC150740 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] On informing him of the tragic report, His Excellency President Ilyas Sarkis immediately proceeded to Bikfayya to condemn the abominable crime and to convey his condolences. President Sarkis was accompanied by Ministers Fu'ad Butrus, Michel Iddih and Michel al-Murr and Staff Maj Gen Ahmad al-Haj.

Amal Leader Calls for Unity

NC150710 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Lawyer Nabih Barri, the chairman of the Command Council of Amal movement, followed with concern reports on the explosion [at Phalangist Party offices] until a late hour last night. He contacted the president, the prime minister, former Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam, Deputy Albert Mansur and several leaders of the National Movement and the Islamic Grouping. He called for caution and vigilance and urged everyone to fulfill the sublime national responsibility, to observe calm and discipline and to refrain from whatever might threaten the fate of the country. He urged everyone to rally around one Lebanon to foil the enemies' schemes and said that the country is in need of the collaboration of all its citizens, communities and parties at these critical moments through which it is passing.

He called for strengthening the security situation and for adopting a unified stand to confront the inevitable destiny of Lebanon.

Barri conveyed warmest condolences to His Excellency President Ilyas Sarkis, the Phalangist Party, Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil, Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, to the Lebanese people, to the family of the deceased and to the families of those killed in the explosion.

Haddad Appeals for Calm

TA151018 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Address by the leader of "Free Lebanon", Maj Sa'd Haddad, on the assassination of Bashir al-Jumayyil -- on 15 September, place not given -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] I am unable to find the appropriate words to lament this youth [President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil], so young in age but so great in thoughts, wisdom and hopes. Whatever we say, we cannot give this man his due. In these cases, it is preferable to resort to silence and hope, since this is the best way to express the sentiments of the heart and soul.

This man who never ceased fighting and struggling for Lebanon, for its liberation, unification and the restoration of its dignity and sovereignty, died for this country.

This man, with whom the Lebanese people linked their highest hopes; this man, who restored smiles to the faces of the Lebanese and to the bereaved mothers; this man destined to return light to Lebanon; this man, who in a short period almost unified Lebanon -- this man whose election restored life to the veins of Lebanon -- this man gave his life so that Lebanon might live.

What can I say to his relatives and family, to his brother and his fellow warriors, the Phalange? What can I say to them to console them? As I said, I can't find the right words. Still, I can say that Bashir al-Jumayyil's life was not empty; it was a life full of activity, work, love, devotion and loyalty to the homeland, Lebanon. While I am trying to console the others, I need someone to console me for this heavy loss.

Lebanon could have lived through this man, but the hand of evil did not want it; it did not wish Lebanon well, and therefore it killed this man. Here, I want to remind our comrades in arms, members of the Lebanese Phalange, that Bashir al-Jumayyil fought for the salvation of Lebanon. Thus, I appeal to them to continue in his path, to act and be inspired by the ideas of this great man. Let them consider him present in their midst and not do anything that he would not approve. I want them to be patient and serene, to control their emotions, because by doing so, they will safeguard Lebanon. Any action which might harm the interests of Lebanon will not bring peace to the pure soul of Shaykh Bashir.

He worked for the unification of the Lebanese, he worked for all the Lebanese. Do not change this line, but follow this way because by doing so you will bring consolidation for his pure soul!

We declare a state of general mourning in Free Lebanon and in its media for a week, beginning today. We hope all Lebanese will behave in a responsible manner and [word indistinct] this shameful criminal act, remain quiet and control their emotions, because the brutal hand which assassinated Shaykh Bashir was not a Lebanese one. It was a foreigner's hand that did not and does not care for the welfare of Lebanon.

I appeal to you, Lebanese people, that as Shaykh Bashir's life was an example of heroism and self-sacrifice, so his sacrificial death should be a cause to save and unite Lebanon. It should return to Lebanon its stability, security, sovereignty and independence. If we work together, we will be fulfilling the dreams of this martyr and we will be keeping his vow.

Haddad Requests Israeli Help

TA150820 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0700 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Statement by Maj Sa'd Haddad, the leader of "Free Lebanon", on death of Lebanese President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil -- recorded -- in English]

[Text] (?So I can tell you) we are very sad on losing our elected President Bashir al-Jumayyil. The killing, the ugly killing of Bashir al-Jumayyil is the killing of all the Lebanese people and is the killing of all Lebanon, Lebanon because Bashir al-Jumayyil was the hope for all the Lebanese, was the light for all Lebanon. We were always, we were all of us expecting that this man will save Lebanon, will bring back to Lebanon their unity, their freedom and independence. But it looks like that the enemy of Lebanon did not want to see Lebanon coming back to its normal life. For that, its enemy assassinated our beloved elected president.

On condemning the cowardly and savage action, assassination of our elected president we offer our condolences to the father, brothers and wife of the martyr Bashir al-Jumayyil; also to all the members of his party, the Phalangists. At the same time I call upon all the members of the Phalangists Party to have cool nerves and to keep quiet because on being like this is the benefit of Lebanon and because we believe the wish of the president, the martyred president, is after his death also to save Lebanon and to keep Lebanon from all the troubles, to keep it far from all the troubles.

So, the best way is to pray for his spirit, for his soul, and to keep quiet and preserve the law and order in all Lebanon and thereby not to serve the enemy but to serve Lebanon.

At the same time I call the Israeli authorities to increase the forces inside Lebanon in order to help in preserving the law and order in Lebanon, because our enemy wants that there will be internal troubles in Lebanon. So we do not want that the wish of our enemy to be fulfilled, we want to keep quiet and to preserve Lebanon. So, at the same time, we consider the loss of Bashir al-Jumayyil something priceless, something unrewarded, something catastrophic. We ask God to help us to overcome this tragedy. Thank you very much.

PHALANGIST FACTIONS ENGAGE IN BLOODY CLASHES

NC151028 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0930 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Following the wave of consternation which has gripped the Phalangist Party factions as a result of the bomb explosion which caused the death of Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil and a number of his military aides, there have been developments within the party's factions since the morning; the most important of these is that bloody clashes are taking place among these factions because of incriminations being exchanged about which faction shoulders responsibility for the role of Trojan horse in the operation that occurred.

According to reports from the eastern area [of Beirut], the prevailing opinion among the Phalangist quarters is that no force or side, no matter how strong and efficient it is, can boobytrap and blow up the headquarters building with 300 kg of TNT without the help of high officials in the Phalangist military council.

In successive reports, security sources say all the roads in east Beirut are closed to traffic and that clashes have been continuing since the morning between Phalangist factions. It should be recalled that Israeli radio broadcasts this report in its 0630 newscast.

RIGHTIST MILITIA URGED NOT TO CARRY ARMS

NC150640 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] The Lebanese Forces command last night held a restricted meeting and adopted the necessary security measures. The decision is clear: We will continue the march to build free Lebanon on the 10,542-square-km area which Bashir al-Jumayyil wanted. The Lebanese forces command reminds its men that they must not appear wearing military uniforms or carrying weapons without orders. It urges the citizens not to open fire or else they will be held responsible. It calls on the citizens not to assemble and stresses the need for the expression of grief and sadness in a civilized manner.

ISRAELI FORCES MOVE INTO WEST BEIRUT 15 SEP

NC150903 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Limited battles are now taking place between the Israeli forces and the joint forces in the area of the Sports City [in Beirut]. The two sides are using medium weapons, tanks and RPG's.

A short while ago a large number of Israeli soldiers disembarked from a big plane which landed in Beirut airport. A whole Israeli brigade proceeded in the direction of the Al-Janah and Eden Rock area. Armored cars took up positions in the Cola circle opposite the Sports City.

A spokesman for the Israeli army has confirmed that Israeli forces entered the west Beirut area last night without meeting any resistance. The spokesman explained that the Israeli soldiers moved to prevent the occurrence of serious developments and to maintain security. Meanwhile, the roads between the two Beirut areas are still cut off.

In the south, the Israelis imposed a curfew for reasons yet unknown.

ISRAELIS CALL ON CITIZENS NOT TO RESIST

NC151021 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] The Israeli forces this morning expanded their advance in the inner areas of west Beirut. This was preceded early today by Israeli warplanes flying at low altitude over the capital. Limited clashes broke out in the Sports City between the Israeli and joint forces. Loudspeakers mounted on Israeli jeeps have called on the citizens not to show any resistance. The Israeli forces took up positions near the Arab University, the Cola bridge, Bi'r Hasan and the Kuwaiti Embassy as far as the Summerland. Other reports indicate that the Israeli forces have returned to the port area. This led dozens of families in these areas to leave their homes out of fear.

Al-Wazzan Reacts

NC150823 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] As a result of the contacts, which Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan had with Mr Barrett concerning the Israeli forces advancing inside the western area of Beirut and reaching a point close to the Arab University and the Cola bridge, the prime minister declared his rejection of the justification of this operation, which Israel conveyed through Mr Draper, who is presently in Israel. Mr Draper promised to follow up the matter seriously. Israel had claimed that the operation was limited for emergency reasons.

A short while ago, sources of the internal security forces indicated that Israeli armored vehicles have taken up a position in the Summerland area and that the Israelis have set up a roadblock at the Kuwaiti Embassy traffic circle. Israeli vehicles are patrolling the road between the embassy building and the Cola bridge.

Urgent contacts are taking place with Ambassador Draper through U.S. Charge d'Affaires in Beirut Robert Barrett to contain the situation.

FU'AD SHIHAB BRIDGE REOPENING DELAYED 'INDEFINITELY'

NC141722 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] In the wake of the abominable explosion in Al-Ashrafiyah, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan has announced that the reopening of Fu'ad Shihab bridge has been delayed indefinitely.

LEFTISTS STATION HEAVY ARMS IN WEST BEIRUT

NC150648 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] On the security level, eyewitnesses in the areas of Sabra, At-Tariq al-Jadidah, the Kuwaiti Embassy and the Cola [bridge] say that communist and leftist organizations and Palestinians have begun to station heavy weapons and have prevented citizens from approaching these areas.

Since 0400 [0200 GMT] Israeli aircraft have been overflying these areas on reconnaissance sorties.

AL-BA'TH COMMENTS ON BASHIR AL-JUMAYYIL'S DEATH

JN150603 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 15 Sep 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Today's newspapers cite world news agencies on the death of Bashir al-Jumayyil from wounds suffered during an explosion that occurred yesterday afternoon. The parties also cite official Lebanese sources as saying that President Ilyas Sarkis informed [Lebanese Prime Minister] Shafiq al-Wazzan of Al-Jumayyil's death. The papers also indicate the White House press spokesman's statement that the U.S. President has been informed of Al-Jumayyil's death.

It is noteworthy that Zionist tanks encircled the destroyed Phalangist Party headquarters and Israeli ambulances rushed to the scene.

In its column "With the Events," the newspaper AL-BA'TH comments on Al-Jumayyil's death. It says: Why was Bashir al-Jumayyil assassinated yesterday? Simply because he was unacceptable to the Lebanese, because he was the candidate of the Israeli tanks, because he dealt with the Zionist enemy, because he worked for dividing Lebanon and because he was one of the results of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon. The Lebanese people, who rejected the Zionist invasion and offered martyrs in defense of Arab Lebanon, could not accept Bashir al-Jumayyil as president of Lebanon.

Since the first moment in which he was reported to have won [the Presidency] in the Al-Fayyadiyah barracks under the Zionist spearheads, the Lebanese people declared their absolute rejection and nonacceptance of him, because they considered him to be a tool obeying the orders of the Zionist invaders and working for the dismemberment of Lebanon.

AL-BA'TH adds: The Lebanese people are well aware of the fact that Bashir al-Jumayyil's assumption of the Presidency would mean the destruction of Lebanon's pan-Arab affiliation and Lebanon's transformation into an obedient tool in the hands of the Zionist enemy to be used in destroying Lebanon's Arab identity, tampering with the charter, moving away from democracy, striking at freedom and dividing Lebanon. More clearly, Al-Jumayyil would have achieved Israel's dream in Lebanon. If this is only some of what Bashir Al-Jumayyil harbored for Lebanon, how could the Lebanese accept him as president?

DAMASCUS RADIO: SYRIA WILL DEFEND ITSELF

JN141418 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Israel's threats against Syria before and after the Fes summit conference and its frequent violations of the cease-fire yesterday are a link in the chain of U.S.-Israeli pressures on Syria to influence and weaken the Syrian stand, a stand which has always been an insurmountable obstacle in the face of U.S.-Israeli attempts to control the region.

Israel thought that its invasion of Lebanon and the state of Arab incompetence -- naturally excluding Syria, which confronted the invasion and fought alongside the joint forces and turned the Israeli invasion into a hell -- could lead to an overall strategic Arab collapse and, consequently, extend the Camp David agreements in the Arab arena. However, the Fes summit conference underlined the commitment to continue the work in order to guarantee the Palestinian people's national rights, establish their own independent state under the PLO and reject and end the Israeli occupation of Lebanon in accordance with UN Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509.

This stand of the Fes summit thwarted the U.S.-Israeli anticipation of the Arab collapse. Syria and President Hafiz al-Asad played influential roles and exerted great efforts to prevent the Fes summit from deviating or being misled by attempts to give more attention to minor and regional contradictions rather than concentrating on the basic cause, namely the Arab-Israeli struggle and its central issue -- the Palestinian Arab people's right to self-determination on their own national soil.

Hence, we can understand the motives behind Israel's cease-fire violations and continued threats against Syria as well as its aggression against some Syrian positions in Lebanon. These aggressions aim at:

First, replying to the Fes summit resolutions that have further underlined the Arab commitment to defend the Palestinian cause. Second, completing the occupation of Lebanon by weakening the Syrian Arab role, which constitutes a main barrier preventing the invaders from fulfilling their military and political objectives in Lebanon. Third, isolating Syria and using various military and political pressures against it in order to diminish Syria's role in the Arab struggle arena. Syria is the base of Arab steadfastness in the face of U.S.-Zionist attempts to monopolize the region. Syria will never stop confronting the plots and aggressions that aim at hitting the Syrian people's steadfastness and taming their national and pan-Arab decisions, which represent the aspirations of the Arab masses for the liberation of all occupied territories and the recognition of the Palestinian people's national rights.

Therefore, Syria will never relinquish its national and pan-Arab stands and will continue to defend itself and the Arab masses, since it is committed to the basic Arab principles regardless of all challenges.

DAMASCUS TELEVISION DENOUNCES REAGAN PLAN

JN142142 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1845 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Despite the fact that U.S. President Ronald Reagan's plan and those who support it came away from the Fes summit defeated, it seems that some Arabs will continue to acclaim the plan. This compels us to speak about this plan. What is required now is to become acquainted with the nature of the plan and whether the United States is really serious in submitting it.

The basic points of the plan are that the United States and international interests view the establishment of stability in the Middle East as a necessity. On this issue, the plan says: We cannot ignore the fact that much of the world's economy is tied to stability in the strife-torn Middle East. The second point in the plan deals with the removal of the USSR from the region and the achievement of peace between the Arabs and the Zionist enemy in accordance with the U.S. concept. On this, the plan says: We must take into consideration the threat that the USSR and its satellites pose to the region. Referring to peace, the plan considers Camp David as the basis for achieving the U.S. peace. The plan says: We will work seriously to broaden participation in the negotiations as defined by the Camp David accords. Reagan says: I hope that Jordan and the Palestinians, supported by their fellow Arabs, will seize this opportunity. On Jerusalem, Reagan says: We remain convinced that Jerusalem must remain undivided, but that its final status should be decided through negotiations.

Reagan's plan rejects the establishment of a Palestinian state and says that the United States will not support the establishment of a state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

By going through this plan, we can affirm that Reagan's policy and plan are far less than what is provided for in the Camp David conspiracy. An example of this is that Carter, who signed the Camp David accords, rejected Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem, and now we have Reagan proclaiming his support for the city remaining undivided. Carter also rejected the idea of settlements, despite the fact that his rejection was merely a propaganda campaign. As for Reagan, he expresses support for all the settlements that have been established and opposes their elimination. This makes us wonder how self-rule can be established in the West Bank and Gaza Strip when more than enough settlements have already been set up there. How can self-rule be established in an area where the United States has not defined its stand on the land's legal status? Sometimes Reagan says it belongs to Jordan and sometimes he says that it is under Israeli control.

Despite all the Zionist stands in Reagan's plan, there are still some Arabs who continue to acclaim Reagan and his plan.

AS-SA'IQAH OFFICIAL ON FES SUMMIT IMPLEMENTATION

JN142102 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] 'Isam al-Qadi, Ba'th Party National Command member and As-Sa'iqah secretary general, has called on Arab countries to fulfill their national commitments to the first bastion of steadfastness, Syria, under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad and to the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative.

In a statement to SANA, Comrade al-Qadi stressed that these countries must start implementing the Fes summit resolutions on the escalation of the struggle against the Zionist enemy as well as the resolutions on the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and the confrontation of U.S. and Zionist schemes.

He called for the mobilization of all Arab potential for the fateful battle. He described the Fes summit resolutions as being a positive step and stressed the need to implement them. He pointed out that Arab potential is enormous and capable of tipping the balance in the Arab nation's favor. He stressed that the Palestinian Revolution will continue the battle with all methods, relying on the Arab people's support and the assistance of the forces of Arab steadfastness, headed by Syria.

INFORMATION MINISTER RETURNS FROM TEHRAN 14 SEP

JN141300 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad returned to Damascus from Tehran today after conveying a message from President Hafiz al-Asad to Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i.

KHADDAM RECEIVES WALID JUNBLATT, DELEGATION

JN142018 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] This evening, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party; Lebanese Tourism Minister Marwan Hamadah; and Riyad Ra'd. Discussion during the meeting dealt with the current Arab situation, particularly the situation in the Lebanese arena.

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO AL-JUMAYYIL ASSASSINATION

Begin Sends Condolences

TA150648 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0640 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Here is a report just in: Prime Minister Menahem Begin this morning sent a letter of condolences to Pierre al-Jumayyil, Bashir's father, which reads as follows:

I am shocked at the criminal assassination of Bashir, a great patriot and brave fighter for the freedom and independence of Lebanon. May God console you, all the members of your family and all the good people of Lebanon in your sorrow.

[Signed] Menahem Begin

The prime minister also sent a similar letter this morning to Bashir al-Jumayyil's widow.

Shamir Condemns Murder

TA150527 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has condemned the murder of Bashir al-Jumayyil, calling it a grave crime. Shamir said the murder is a severe blow to the efforts to rebuild and reunite Lebanon. Israel will follow vigilantly what is happening in Lebanon. In Jerusalem, it is assessed that one of the reasons for Al-Jumayyil's murder was his tie with Israel and his willingness to live in peace with it.

Arens Comments

TA150916 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] In Washington, Israeli Ambassador Moshe Arens appeared on television to talk about the assassination of Bashir al-Jumayyil. Arens was asked if the goal of a peace treaty with Lebanon has been set back:

[Begin recording] [Arens] First of all, there was good reason to believe that this was [the] eventual goal, and that he would have brought that goal about. That may be one reason why he was assassinated, in order to prevent that very thing from happening. Whether or not there has been a setback, I think, depends a great deal on whether the Lebanese parliament can today elect another leader of similar stature who will be able to work for peace in the area as Al-Jumayyil wanted to.

[Question by unidentified correspondent] Does his death make less likely the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon?

[Answer] I think it might be worth considering that the presence of the Israeli army today in southern Lebanon and in the Beirut area is really the only stabilizing force. Just imagine Lebanon at the present moment without the Israeli army. [end recording]

Knesset Speaker Reacts

TA150934 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Knesset Speaker Menahem Savidor says the death of Al-Jumayyil could change the whole situation. Savidor was speaking in Puerto Rico. He called the murder a tragic event, as Al-Jumayyil had offered a hope of unity and reconciliation in Lebanon.

Peres Reacts

TA150843 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0630 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Shim'on Peres interviewed by telephone by unidentified moderator -- live]

[Text] [Peres] My reaction to the murder, first of all, is sorrow that a young and promising man is gone, a man with leadership qualities, who was somewhat sympathetic to Israel. Hope had arisen that an arrangement in Lebanon would be achieved, in a more organized manner and in a shorter period of time.

[Question] Do you think this murder will cast Lebanon into a renewed whirlpool like that of the civil war?

[Answer] It is clear that chaos and disunity existed before the elections also, and the chaos caused the murder -- it is not the murder that will cause the chaos. Because of this, I also thought that we must be very careful and not enter publicly and intervene in these affairs, because there are limits and changes. All the time I have thought that the greatest mistake of the Christians was the annexation of the territories and the loss of the majority. They have gone down to 42 percent [of the population] today. A large majority of them do not always go with them. [as heard] In my view, this raises very difficult problems for Lebanon, for us, for all of us. Let us see what ability they will reveal for overcoming the immediate problem, all the more so since at this moment no acceptable candidate is visible on the horizon, not even to the circles for whom Bashir al-Jumayyil was acceptable.

[Question] What line should Israel adopt now, in your view?

[Answer] I do not think that Israel should act in this matter. It must be careful not to be seen as acting. I think that it would be a very grave error if we said something to the Lebanese -- even by way of a hint, even indirectly.

Schiffer Notes Initial Reaction

TA150738 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0510 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer interviewed in studio by unnamed moderator -- live]

[Excerpt] [Schiffer] Minister Yuval Ne'eman, reacting to the murder of Bashir al-Jumayyil, said this is a tragic event that proves that the common enemy, against whom we defended ourselves, is uncompromising. Also, it shows how vital it is to achieve suitable security arrangements for the Galilee by special arrangements in southern Lebanon.

The prime minister, who received reports last night about what was happening in Beirut, has yet to react to the murder. Sources close to him told me this morning that there is no doubt that one of the reasons for this abominable deed is Bashir al-Jumayyil's ties with Israel and his willingness to live in peace with Israel. He is the third state leader in the Arab world to pay for his willingness with his life. King 'Abdallah of Jordan and President Anwar as-Sadat preceded him.

[Question] In official circles in Jerusalem, is there an initial assessment about what is expected in the future in Lebanon?

[Answer] In Jerusalem, yesterday's events in Beirut are already being evaluated.

First of all, there is shock at this murder. There is no doubt, however, that the murder complicates the continuation of moves in Lebanon and raises many questions that are already being heard from policymakers: about the succession arrangements; who will be president; the nature of the new government. President-elect al-Jumayyil had promised that as soon as he was elected he would try to get all foreign forces removed from Lebanon. What will happen now?

In any case, Israel -- we are told -- will not alter its objectives. Today, the prime minister and the foreign minister will meet with the U.S. envoy, Morris Draper, who arrived in Jerusalem last night. These men will discuss the arrangements and means for removing all foreign forces from Lebanon, and following the death of Bashir al-Jumayyil an assessment of the situation with respect to the future will also be made. Anyway -- and this is the most important point -- the first objective, from Jerusalem's standpoint, is to try to prevent chaos in Lebanon, acts of murder and massacres between the Phalangists and their opponents. The Israeli and U.S. interest is in the reestablishment of the government in that torn country as peacefully as possible.

'Political Figures' Comment

TA150639 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 15 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Report by the political correspondent]

[Text] Political figures in Jerusalem last night said that the assault on Bashir al-Jumayyil is another reminder of the fact that Syrian and PLO terror have been rife in Lebanon for years. They added that a president elected in a democratic process, and who had declared his intention to restore stability and democracy to Lebanon, was regarded as an enemy by those terrorist elements. This event also proves that the demand of the Israeli, Lebanese and U.S. Governments to expel the terrorists and other foreign forces from Lebanon is a prerequisite for the rehabilitation of Lebanon, the political figures added.

A senior government figure said after midnight that Israel had not and would not interfere in democratic processes such as the election of the Lebanese president, and noted that "This is the exclusive affair of that country." The same figure went on to say that in spite of this event he was certain that the process of establishing peace and stability would continue in Lebanon after the terrorists have been expelled.

IDF Enters West Beirut

TA150722 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0719 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] The IDF spokesman has announced this minute that in the wake of the assassination of Lebanese President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil, the IDF entered west Beirut last night to prevent possible serious incidents and to guarantee calm there. The entry of the IDF was carried out without any confrontation.

SHAMIR ON LEBANON EVACUATION, AIR FORCE RAIDS

TA142021 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] U.S. envoy Morris Draper will present tomorrow his work plans to the prime minister and the foreign minister in view of the negotiations to evacuate the Syrians from Lebanon. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said that Israel hopes that this stage of the evacuation of all foreign forces from Lebanon will be carried out without any further delays.

He said that the Israeli planes yesterday gave the Syrians and the terrorists a proper beating and we hope that they understood this warning. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that Shamir spoke tonight at a ceremony to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the founding of Rosh Pinna.

MORRIS DRAPER ARRIVES FOR TALKS ON LEBANON

Meets With Shamir

TA151024 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0940 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] U.S. diplomat Morris Draper said after his meeting with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir that the United States' political plans have not changed, and that according to the order of President Reagan, the United States will devote tireless efforts in the next phase of the arrangement in Lebanon -- the removal of foreign forces from there.

During his talk with Draper, Shamir said that in Israel's view everything must be done to prevent bloodshed and undesirable developments in Beirut and Lebanon. Our political correspondent Gad Becker reports that after his talk with the prime minister, Morris Draper is going to leave for Beirut. Later he will also go to Damascus for talks with Syrian leaders.

Meets With Begin

TA151124 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1055 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin and U.S. diplomat Morris Draper agreed during their discussion a short while ago that there is now a need for a great effort to try to create -- first of all -- a stable government in Lebanon in order to deal with that country's problems. Alongside this effort, the process of removing all foreign forces from Lebanon must be continued.

Begin proposed that, first, the terrorists be removed from Tripoli and the Al-Biqa', and that afterwards the Syrians and the IDF be removed. This can be achieved within several weeks, Begin said. As for the IDF activity in Beirut today, Begin said the IDF is trying to ensure quiet in the city and prevent dangerous developments. Our political correspondent Gad Becker also reports that Begin asked Draper to ask about the fate of the Israeli prisoners in his talks in Damascus.

EYTAN COMMENTS ON CURRENT SITUATION IN LEBANON

TA141625 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Report by Knesset correspondent Gil'ad Mishori]

[Excerpt] Speaking before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, the chief of staff said the Syrians had reinforced their deployment in Lebanon with one brigade, which took up positions in the northern area. Syrian targets which abetted terrorist activities were attacked yesterday, he said. There were good hits and the enemy sustained many casualties. The Beirut-Damascus highway was cut off in two places: in Dahr al-Baydar and in [the junction with] the Zahla-Tarshish road, and it will be very difficult to resume traffic there. The SAM-8 and SAM-9 batteries which were destroyed yesterday had been manned by Libyan soldiers, the chief of staff noted.

The terrorists who were evacuated to Syria are returning to Lebanon but we do not know their numbers. In contrast, those who were sent to other countries are locked up in the camps where they were interned, Eytan added.

As for the IDF's deployment around Beirut, the chief of staff said that upon the onset of winter, the IDF units in the Beirut area are settling particularly in abandoned houses of wealthy people from the oil emirates in order to save money. The aim of the deployment around Beirut is to ascertain that nothing new sprouts there after the evacuation of the PLO. On this issue, there is daily coordination between us and various elements in Lebanon, the chief of staff went on to say.

As for the statements made by the committee members, Yosi Sarid said that the chief of staff's thesis, according to which the Palestinian problem and the PLO may be uprooted by force, is now bankrupt. The PLO is making impressive political achievements and, even according to the government's concept, the Reagan plan encourages the PLO. The chief of staff replied: Since 1948 we have been required to use force; there is no other alternative and we are lucky to have such a force. Had you seen the terrorists leaving Beirut, you would have observed 'Arafat crawling out of the city. We have never before beat an Arab element fighting us to such an extent, the chief of staff noted.

MK Yiga'el Hurvitz said: This war was a brilliant achievement. The terrorists fled Beirut with their tails between their legs. He attacked the media for presenting, according to him, only the problems.

MK Ehud Olmert said that Yosi Sarid pointedly tries to blur the results of the war and to adjust them to fit his thesis. Even before the war 'Arafat shook hands with world leaders and this does not entail any adverse change. Olmert added that the opposition of Reagan to a Palestinian state does not constitute a political achievement for the PLO.

Mordekhay Gur asked the chief of staff whether the PLO sees itself militarily beaten and whether the Syrians want to get out of Lebanon at all. The chief of staff answered: The Syrians do not want to get out; lengthy negotiations are to be expected. As for the terrorists' activities, Israel must respond, otherwise the situation will deteriorate.

Ge'ula Kohen said there is a connection between the Reagan plan and the fact that the Syrians feel encouraged. The United States always sows the seeds of the next war. The Syrian method is to hold negotiations amid waging a war of attrition. The chief of staff subscribed to MK Kohen's view and said: There is no doubt that the Reagan plan encourages all the hostile elements. Replying to a question by MK Kohen, Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan announced that the service of those soldiers who had been scheduled to be discharged in November would also be extended by another 3 months. However, that would be the last group whose service is extended.

FURTHER REACTION TO KING HUSAYN'S BBC INTERVIEW

'Sources': 34 Years Too Late

TA141535 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] In Jerusalem it was said that King Husayn of Jordan announced his recognition of Israel 34 years too late. Political sources told our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer that even now King Husayn does not recognize Israel's right to exist, but only notes the fact that it does exist. They say that King Husayn expressed his readiness to receive the territories, aided by the United States, despite that in the last few years he refused to join the peace process. Only when the United States published a plan that was contradictory to the Camp David accords did King Husayn signal the possibility he might adopt the plan.

Labor Calls for Talks

TA141427 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] The Labor Party reaction team thinks Israel should immediately announce its readiness to negotiate with King Husayn, following his public declaration of recognition of Israel.

The reaction team thinks that if the government misses the chance it will be an unpardonable sin and the government will be held gravely responsible by the people.

Frayj Comments

TA141324 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj says that recognition of Israel by King Husayn has been implicit for many years. Reporter Jerry Cheslow asked him what he thought of the king's latest statements in the BBC, in which Husayn said he had accepted Israel's right to exist ever since the approval of UN Resolution 242 in 1967.

[Begin recording] [Frayj] I think this is a wise and courageous statement and, I hope, it will pave the way for finding a just and last peaceful solution for the sovereignty of the Palestinian people.

[Cheslow] Do you think that, today, conditions in the Arab world, conditions with the PLO after the war in Lebanon, have made it easier for King Husayn to express this view publicly?

[Answer] Well, we must be fair to the king. He has been saying this thing for nearly many, many years before what happened in Lebanon and so on.

[Question] But not so explicitly?

[Answer] Well, all the Arab governments which endorsed and accepted the Security Council Resolution 242 accepted the right of Israel to exist; there is no argument about that. And, Jordan was one of the first Arab governments to have accepted Security Council Resolution 242. [end recording]

But, despite the moderation of King Husayn and other Arabs, Frayj is pessimistic about peace.

[Begin Frayj recording] Israeli policies as declared by responsible Israeli leaders close the door for any hope of a peaceful solution to the Palestinian-Israeli crisis because the Israeli policy is built on total annexation of the occupied territories using security excuses or Biblical excuses, et cetera. And, as long as Israel sticks to this very hard-line policy, I do not see where and how the peace negotiations could begin. [end recording]

SCHIFFER: EGYPT CANCELS ALL JOINT ACTIVITIES

TA150545 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali recently refused to meet with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, and Egypt has also canceled all its joint activities with Israel. Egypt says that the time is not ripe for these things because of the war in Lebanon.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that Education Minister Zvulun Hammer's visit to Egypt has been canceled, as well as that of the Egyptian minister of supply and internal trade to Israel. Communications and trade delegations [visits] have also been canceled. In contrast, President Mubarak has rejected a request by Yasir 'Arafat to set up his headquarters in Al-'Arish. 'Arafat appealed to Mubarak on this matter before the evacuation of Beirut.

Schiffer Assessment

TA150752 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0525 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer -- live in studio]

[Text] The balance sheet of Israel's relations with Egypt is not encouraging. The frameworks still exist, but the content is scanty. There are embassies, and transportation between the two countries continues as usual, but all the rest is in decline. Recently, Ambassador to Egypt Moshe Sason was asked to try to organize a meeting between Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and his Egyptian counterpart, Kamal Hasan 'Ali. These two figures, it will be recalled, had announced before the completion of the withdrawal from the Sinai that they would meet once every 3 months. However, the Egyptians have totally rejected the possibility of the meeting. The reason: The time is not convenient, and will not be so as long as the Israeli occupation of Lebanon continues.

Since the beginning of the war, the Egyptians have halted consolidating the normalization [of relations]. Visits by delegations and figures have been canceled. Thus, Education Minister Zvulun Hammer's visit to Egypt has been canceled, and so has that of the Egyptian minister of supply and internal trade. Communications and trade delegations that were supposed to have met will not do so.

Knowledgeable sources told me that during the last month a significant decline occurred in commerce. In the course of Operation Peace for Galilee, an idea was raised that Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche secretly go to Cairo to explain the war's objectives. The political echelon here prevented this visit.

However, several points should be stressed. President Mubarak was not willing to allow the terrorists to set up their offices in Al-'Arish after their evacuation from Beirut. Political sources emphasize that the situation in relations with Egypt is characteristic of the situation that has prevailed in Israel's relations with many other countries in the world because of the Peace for Galilee war. In any case, the deadlock in relations continues.

We also note that this morning the Foreign Ministry denied that there had been any appeal on the part of the foreign minister to meet with Kamal Hasan 'Ali. However, we stand by the validity of the report, and add that Ambassador Moshe Sason, who checked this matter recently, reported about it to Jerusalem, and afterwards even tried to check the possibility of arranging a meeting between Shamir and his counterpart 'Ali in New York during the United Nations Assembly [session]. However, it emerged that the Egyptian foreign minister would not be attending the assembly, and that as a result that meeting would not be possible. However, as said, the Foreign Ministry this morning denied that it had asked to meet with Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

PRIME MINISTER CANCELS OCTOBER VISIT TO PARIS

TA150548 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin's visit to Paris at the end of next month will not be carried out, because the international conference on behalf of Soviet Jewry that was to have been held in Versailles has been postponed. Our correspondent Gil'ad Sher reports that the conference organizers did not consider it appropriate to hold it in France in the present atmosphere of French-Israeli relations. French Premier Pierre Mauroy was to have hosted the conference, and Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres was also going to take part in it.

OAU CALLS FOR END TO RSA RACIAL REPRESSION

EA112024 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] The OAU has reiterated the conviction of its member states that Africa's independence will not be meaningful if its southern part is not freed from the scourge of apartheid. In a press release in connection with the South Africa martyrs day being marked tomorrow, the OAU noted that 4 million whites in South Africa are bluntly refusing to recognize the basic rights of the 20 million blacks. It said that the lives of the majority of the men, women and children in South Africa have been nothing but full of hardships, deprivation and humiliation.

The OAU pointed out that South Africa's racists should be made to realize that no amount of repression would prevent the fighters from attaining their freedom. The OAU said that whatever the risk and sacrifice, the oppressed majority will never accept the racist rule passively.

OAU ISSUES APPEAL OVER SOUTH AFRICAN SENTENCES

EA102006 Dar es Salaam in English to East Central and Southern Africa 1600 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] The OAU Liberation Committee has appealed to the international community to do everything possible to stop the South African apartheid regime from carrying out executions on three freedom fighters of the ANC of South Africa. The three nationalists who were sentenced to death by the Boer regime on Monday are (Sele Simon Mugurane), (Jerry Semando Mothololi) and (Marcus Sabo Modau).

A strongly worded statement issued in Dar es Salaam today by the committee said: In keeping with their barbaric tradition, the apartheid regime carried out yet another act of suppression by passing death sentences on three more African National Congress members.

The committee condemned in the strongest terms this and other barbaric acts of suppression of the aspirations of the majority by the facist clique.

UGANDA BECOMES 20TH COUNTRY TO APPROVE PANA

AB131224 Paris AFP in English 1055 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Dakar, Sept 13 (AFP) -- Uganda has become the 20th country to ratify the agreement setting up the Pan-African News Agency (PANA). PANA, created by the Organization of African Unity to free the continent from reliance on the Western agencies, is due to begin operating around the end of this year.

SUDAN

MILITARY TALKS WITH ETHIOPIAN DELEGATION BEGIN

JN141502 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Khartoum, 14 Sep (SUNA) -- Military talks began here today between a Sudanese delegation led by Lt Gen Fathi 'Umar Abu al-Hasan, minister of state at the Defense Ministry, and an Ethiopian delegation led by Brig Gen Tesfaye Gebre Kidan, member of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, Minister of defense and member of the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Working People of Ethiopia. The talks dealt with bilateral military relations and other security affairs of common interest. Tomorrow, the Ethiopian official will visit the war academy, the textile factory and the sugar factory.

Numayri Meeting

JN141504 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 14 Sep (SUNA) -- President Numayri today received a written message from Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam on bolstering bilateral relations. Mengistu expressed his thanks to President Numayri for his continued efforts to improve cooperation between the two countries. President Numayri also received the visiting Ethiopian military delegation led by Brig Gen Tesfaye Gebre Kidan.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM CHAD'S HABRE

JN141458 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 14 Sep (SUNA) -- President Numayri today received a message from Chadian President Hissein Habre. The message was conveyed to the president by Chadian Foreign Minister Idriss Miskine during a meeting. Miskine told the press following the meeting that the message dealt with current affairs in Chad.

TUNISIA

SPEAKER HITS SOVIET 'WEAKNESS' IN MIDEAST STAND

PM141147 Tunis L'ACTION in French 1 Sep 82 p 5

[Text] Developments in the Middle East, especially concerning the Palestinian cause and Tunisia's and the USSR's respective positions on that cause, and cooperation between the National Assembly and the Supreme Soviet Presidium dominated the working session at the Bardo yesterday between the Tunisian and Soviet parliamentary delegations headed respectively by National Assembly Speaker Mahmoud Messaadi and Petr Strautmanis, deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Mahmoud Messaadi said Tunisia's position on all major international causes and particularly the Palestinian cause is inspired by President Bourguiba's policy, which is based on international law and demands the implementation of UN resolutions, especially the resolution on the partition of Palestine, and the adoption of a special status for Jerusalem and the establishment of a Palestinian state in keeping with the 1947 resolution.

In that connection, Messaadi said: "My fellow deputies and I support any initiative taken by the government under the president's wise and clear leadership aimed at upholding human dignity, defending and protecting man and preventing his rights from being denied, irrespective of religion, race or political leaning.

Moreover, the only possible distinction between one state and another lies in fruitful and constructive work that benefits the whole of mankind.

"From that viewpoint, we -- president, government and people -- are bound to condemn all human rights violations and all violations of UN resolutions. Tunisia, for its part, always has respected international principles calling for peace, freedom, independence, fraternity and justice. It remains attached to the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries and of self-determination for all peoples."

The National Assembly speaker condemned the warlike and expansionist policy on which the Israeli state is based and deplored the negative attitude taken by some big powers and Security Council members to the Lebanese war, whose aim was, in fact, nothing short of the extermination of the struggling Palestinian people and the destruction of solidarity among Arab peoples.

Messaadi said in that connection that Tunisia is convinced that the solution to the Middle East conflict depends on the implementation of the Bourguiba plan, which is based on the UN resolution of 27 November 1947 and clearly sees the Palestinian cause as the key to peace and stability in the Middle East -- a hotbed of tension that endangers peace throughout the world.

Messaadi said he is convinced that the Arab peoples, who are primarily concerned by what is happening on the Arab stage, have begun to learn from events in Lebanon and that official positions will be clearer and more effective.

In the same context, he pointed out that the Soviet Union's attitude to the Palestinian-Lebanese cause was characterized by "weakness" and by a failure to take any practical initiative in that connection. "We know that the two superpowers are vying for the Middle East zone," he said, adding that "in that region's interest we believe in the need for a balance between the two superpowers because without that balance and as a result of Israel's persistance in occupying Arab lands and the Palestinian people's failure to regain their right to found their own state, peace will never be established in the Middle East."

The Soviet delegation chief in turn stressed the importance and appropriateness of such an exchange of visits for strengthening bilateral cooperation.

Regarding his country's position on the Israeli-Arab conflict, Petr Strautmanis stated that the USSR is making every effort to find a solution to that conflict and to establish peace to avert the outbreak of a new world war, "which might well be the last in mankind's history."

KENYA

MOI STRESSES NEED FOR DISCIPLINE, INTEGRITY

EA141718 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Excerpts] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi has called on all Kenyan leaders to discipline themselves and demonstrate by action that they are people of high integrity.

Addressing a mammoth rally at Bukhungu Stadium, Kakamega District, in Western Province, President Moi said children and other wananchi should emulate the discipline and integrity of leaders. He pointed out that a disciplined society would stand firm in fighting corruption, rumormongering and other evils that retard the development of a country. President Moi called on wananchi to ensure that they elected leaders who have the interest of the country at heart, adding that wananchi have the final say in electing good leaders by the power of the vote.

Praising wananchi in the Western Province for electing responsible leaders, the president said that he was satisfied with their performance and contribution to the development of the province in particular and the country at large. The president said that the government is scrutinizing the performance of district officers who have recently been recruited from the University of Nairobi to ensure that they preach the Nyayo philosophy and not foreign ideology. The president warned that unless they toe the government's line, they will be replaced, because Kenya is not suffering from lack of qualified manpower.

On the role of newspapers, the president castigated the local press for highlighting the rebels who fled the country after the August 1 abortive coup. He wondered why the heinous activities of those who celebrated the event were not given the same treatment in the press. Reiterating that tribalism had been the cause of many problems facing the continent, the president called for honesty and commitment in our dealings regardless of one's tribal background.

The function was also attended by the vice president and minister for home affairs, Mr Mwai Kibaki, Cabinet ministers, members of Parliament and senior civil servants.

On his way to Kakamega, President Moi stopped at various centers to acknowledge cheers from wananchi.

At Kapakangani, the president noted with appreciation that peace had been restored in the area and explained that the fighting between the Nandi and Abaluhya tribesmen had been incited by outsiders. He went on to say that the same outsiders were behind the PAMBANA publication and the recent disturbances by the air force rebels.

SOMALIA

MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON MENGISTU SPEECH

EA141832 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] An official statement released today by the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] has disclosed that Somalia is disturbed by the remarks of the Abyssinian ruler, Mengistu Haile Mariam, in his speech on 12 September, marking the eight anniversary of the so-called revolution, in which he said he will triple his country's military might.

The statement says this is a clear sign that the provocative Abyssinian aggression against Somalia is to continue. The already serious situation in the Horn of Africa is intended to continue in order to implement the Soviet Union's military and political strategy in the Red Sea, the Gulf and the Indian Ocean.

As is already known, Mengistu told AFP that he wished to hold talks with the SDR president, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre. Somalia had declared its readiness for such talks and asked the Abyssinians to name the venue and date for such talks. Somalia therefore was surprised when Mengistu launched provocative air and ground attacks with the support of foreign powers against certain regions of Somalia on 1 July. There is no doubt that the Somali forces and people will repulse the naked attacks launched by Mengistu and his foreign supporters against Somalia and against the existence and unity of the Somali nation.

The statement released by the Foreign Affairs Ministry goes on to say that the attacks by Mengistu on certain parts of Somalia are meant to divert the attention of the Abyssinian people. The statement says the Addis Ababa regime has used the country's resources to buy excessive Russian arms which are of no use to the Abyssinian people.

The statement says that instead of making efforts for the economic and social development of the people, Mengistu has concentrated on amassing arms to supress the people living under his regime and to attack neighboring countries.

The statement says the SDR urges Africa, the peace-loving world and friendly countries to take part in the search for a just solution to the problem in the Horn of Africa.

TANZANIA

NYERERE, MOBUTU URGE ATTENDANCE AT OAU SUMMIT

AB141710 Paris AFP in English 1658 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Dar es Salaam, Sept 14 (AFP) -- Tanzania and Zaire have urged members of the OAU to attend a reconvened summit conference in a bid to resolve the crisis now paralysing the pan-African organisation.

The call was issued in the Northern Tanzanian town of Arusha Monday night after a two-hour meeting between President Julius Nyerere and Zairian leader General Mobutu Sese Seko who arrived there yesterday for a two-day visit to Tanzania.

The Zairian president, making his first visit to this country since 1979, flew into the former headquarters town of the now-defunct East African Community aboard a special Air Zaire DC-10 accompanied by a delegation of 62 people.

According to reports reaching here, quoting Mr Nyerere's aides, the two leaders agreed that problems confronting the OAU would not be resolved by any botcott of OAU summits, such as at this year's annual meeting, in Tripoli, which had to be postponed for lack of a quorum.

Several countries stayed away from the Libyan capital, either because they objected to the admission of the (Western) Sahara Republic to the organisation or to protest Libya's African policy.

The Nyerere-Mobutu talks were otherwise believed to have centered on cooperation between Tanzania and Zaire, which together with Burundi and Zambia border on Lake Tanganyika.

The two leaders also discussed how Tanzanian lake and sea-ports could be used to serve the shipment of Zairian copper and zinc exports via Tanzania's century-old central railway line.

President Mobutu was scheduled to return home today.

Mobutu Departs 14 September

EA141342 Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1000 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] President Mubutu Sese Seko of Zaire flew back home this morning after concluding one day of talks with President Nyerere yesterday. The Zairian head of state was seen off at the Kilimanjaro International Airport by his host, President Nyerere, and party and government officials.

This afternoon, President Nyerere is expected to receive a special message from Mali head of state Mr Mousa Traore. The message will be delivered to Mwalimu by the Mali ambassador to Egypt, Mr Halidou Toure, at the state lodge in Arusha.

PARTY EXECUTIVE EMPHASIZES RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

EA141340 Dar es Salaam in English to East Central and Southern Africa 0400 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] The National Executive Committee, NEC, has reiterated the aims and objectives of the party that every citizen has the right to freedom of religious belief. It has also called upon party and government leaders to respect this policy and work within its limits so that they serve citizens irrespective of their religious belief. According to the party chief executive secretary, Ndugu Daudi Mwakawago, the NEC cautioned leaders on the abuse of this policy and pointed out that neither the party nor the country has an official religion and that legally Tanzania is a secular state.

LIBERIA

ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF JAILS FORMER SOLDIERS

AB150808 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] The army chief of staff, Lt Gen Henry K. Dubah, has jailed seven ex-army personnel for 3 months at the [name indistinct] for giving misleading information to the head of state. Those imprisoned are Staff Sgts (Woole Hare) and Harry (Yang), who were dishonorably discharged from the active service of the Armed Forces of Liberia in 1964 and 1974, respectively. Others are Cpl (Moneh Syien), PFC Alfred (Jooh), Pvts Joseph (Dodoo), Jerry (Savie) and (Flomoh Willy), who were also discharged last January for general worthlessness.

According to a Defense Ministry release issued in Monrovia yesterday, the army chief of staff said the ex-soldiers informed Head of State Doe in a letter of complaint that they were discharged from the active service of the army but were last January told that they would be reinstated, which the chief of staff said was misleading and unfounded. General Dubah has warned that any ex-army personnel or active serviceman who engages in misleading the authorities would be dealt with immediately according to the code of military justice.

SPORTS MINISTRY CREATED; BLAY NAMED MINISTER

AB142147 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] The People's Redemption Council [PRC] has created a new Ministry of Youth and Sports which comes into immediate effect. This was announced by the head of state and the chairman of the PRC, Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, following a meeting of the council this morning. The current director general of the National Youth and Sports Commission, Col Fred Blay, becomes the first minister of the new agency.

The head of state said the establishment of the ministry cannot entail any additional financial outlay and that the current budget of the commission will apply to the new operations.

According to an Executive Mansion release, the head of state said the elevation of the commission to that of a ministry attests to the emphasis the council places on sports. Chairman Doe has mandated the new minister to embark upon a national sports program that would make Liberia one of the leading soccer nations in Africa by 1984.

Meanwhile, the PRC has unanimously endorsed the Liberian leader's efforts in promoting Liberia's image abroad and securing economic assistance from [words indistinct]. While pledging their continued support to the chairman, the council also assured the Liberian leader of its determination to work faithfully with him in ensuring the success of his programs and policies. The head of state said he was appreciative of the council's commitment to national development, stressing that together they can work for a strong and unified nation in the interest of all of the Liberian people.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO DELIVER DOE MESSAGES

AB141639 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] The Liberian leader, CIC [Commander in Chief] Samuel K. Doe, is sending the minister of foreign affairs, Dr H. Boimah Fahnbulleh Jr, to seven West African countries with a message to the leaders of these nations. According to an Executive Mansion release, the minister leaves here on Wednesday, 15 September, for Sierra Leone, Gambia, Senegal, Niger, Guinea, tne Ivory Coast and Cameroon. Details of his mission were not disclosed. However, the message he is carrying is believed to center on the future of the OAU.

ANGOLA

PRESIDENT DOS SANTOS DISCUSSES CUBAN PRESENCE

AB141824 Luanda ANGOP in French 1739 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Huambo, 14 Sep (ANGOP) -- Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and the People's Republic of Angola, reaffirmed on Tuesday in Huambo that Angola has no claims on foreign territories.

The Angolan head of state, who was speaking during a rally to mark the end of his 48-hour working visit to Huambo Province, also recalled the illegal occupation of a part of Angolan territory, Cunene Province, by racist South African forces.

Speaking on the Namibian issue, Jose Eduardo dos Santos reiterated Angola's unconditional support for SWAPO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Namibian people. He also condemned the tacit support of some Western powers for the Pretoria regime with the aim of preventing Namibia's independence.

In this connection, the president referred to several tactics at which racist South Africa and its Western allies arrived during negotiations, such as the joint electoral system of one man, two votes, instead of the usual one man, one vote system. Now that they no longer have any argument, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos pointed out, they decided to meddle in Angola's internal affairs by talking of Cuban troops in Angola. The presence of Cuban troops in Angola, he stressed, is legal as this is in line with Article 51 of the UN Charter, which enables its members to call on friendly countries in case of aggression.

The president of the MPLA-Labor Party also pointed out that the internationalist Cubans have not come to permanently stay in Angola. When South African aggression against Angola stops, the Cuban troop contingent will be reduced. He also stressed that a joint declaration between the Angolan and Cuban Governments had been signed last February in Luanda. The declaration stipulates the length of time the troops can remain in Angola. We do not want to create a vacuum in the defense of our territory, Jose Eduardo dos Santos said. He concluded: "I think our stand, which is just, will be understood by our people and by the international community."

AFP Report

AB141424 Paris AFP in English 1406 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Luanda, Sept 14 (AFP) -- Angola cannot be held responsible for a failure of the international negotiations on Namibian independence, Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said today in central Huambo Province.

Mr. dos Santos, in a speech broadcast on radio, said that during periods when "armed South African aggressions" have been temporarily halted, "the Cuban and Angolan Governments have already proceeded to reduce" the number of Cuban troops in Angola, "which proves that we are acting constructively."

South Africa is insisting that any agreement on Namibian independence must be preceded by the withdrawal of the estimated 15,000-20,000 Cuban troops in Angola, and the United States has been exerting fresh diplomatic pressure to persuade black African states that this is the only way to achieve a lasting settlement for Namibia.

"Only real independence for Namibia... will guarantee greater stability on the southern border, and will enable us, along with the Cuban Government, to set up a programme of phased withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist forces in Angola," Mr. dos Santos said.

"We have already said several times that the Cuban forces did not come to Angola to stay indefinitely," he noted.

The Angolan president said South Africa continually put obstacles along the road to Namibian independence. He said that as the South African Government could find no more "logical arguments" it had begun openly interfering in Angolan domestic affairs by making an issue of the Cubans, backed by the United States and other members of the Western contact group negotiating Namibian independence.

"Our borders are presently violated every day, there is a large concentration of troops on the Namibian border and the South Africans can at any time launch new widespread military operations against our country," the Angolan leader said.

Mr. dos Santos then turned to the "puppet gangs" of the South African-backed guerrilla movement UNITA, which last week claimed to control southern and central Angola up to well beyond Huambo. He said that UNITA guerrillas was [as received] finding it more difficult to arouse sympathy for their "criminal activities" and for their propaganda according to which "Angola is not an independent country but a country colonised by the Cubans and Soviets."

The Angolan president concluded that power in Angola is "exclusively in the hands of Angolans, and there is no Cuban or Soviet colonialism."

PRESIDENT HOLDS DISCUSSIONS WITH HUAMBO OFFICIALS

AB141217 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] President Jose Eduardo dos Santos is expected to wind up his working visit to Huambo, capital of Huambo Province today. During the visit, the Angolan head of state introduced (Hua Ernesto Luvamba), the new provincial commissioner and member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party to the people of the area.

Within the framework of the visit, Jose Eduardo dos Santos discussed the province's economic and social situation with local authorities. He conferred last night with the region's military authorities on the political and military situation there.

The economic situation is characterized by a decline in production in various sectors, lack of raw materials and lack of cadres, resulting in the deterioration of equipment. Since the peak production of 1978, food production has declined by 40 percent due not only to the political and military situation but also to technical deficiency.

JORGE SENDS MESSAGE TO DPRK ON ANNIVERSARY

AB111327 Luanda ANGOP in French 1205 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Luanda, 11 Sep (ANGOP) -- Paulo Jorge, Angolan minister of foreign affairs, has sent a message of warm congratulations to his Korean counterpart, Ho Tam, on the occasion of the 37th national day anniversary of the DPRK, which was celebrated yesterday. In the message, Paulo Jorge reaffirms the support of the Angolan people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the Koreas.

In another message sent to Peter Madenov, head of Bulgarian diplomacy, the Angolan minister expressed the desire to see friendship and cooperation between the two countries develop further.

Beside these messages of congratulations, the Angolan minister of foreign affairs successively received in audience yesterday Francia Mestre, Cuban ambassador to Angola, and Manuel Pinero Souto, Spanish ambassador accredited to Angola. He also received the PLO representative in Angola. Issues on bilateral cooperation were at the center of the discussions, sources close to the Angolan Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated.

SAVIMBI CLAIMS UNITA CONTROLS 2/3 OF COUNTRY

AB111233 Paris AFP in English 1147 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Paris, Sept 11 (AFP) -- Angolan rebel guerrilla leader Jonas Savimbi said in an interview published today that his South African-backed UNITA (Union for the Total Independence of Angola) movement controlled two-thirds of the country.

Mr Savimbi told the Paris newspaper LE MATIN that the southeast region of Cuando-Cubango was "completely liberated and endowed with administrative and social institutions." The rest of the country was under UNITA control as far north as the tenth parallel, he asserted.

The UNITA leader denied that South African troops were fighting alongside his guerrillas but admitted that he had relations with South Africa. "Let no one tell us that it is better to be massacred by Cubans (assisting the Luanda government) than to accept aid from South Africa," he said.

Mr Savimbi also said that UNITA was facing attacks from the Namibian nationalist South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) which has bases in southern Angola.

MOZAMBIQUE

MACHEL ADDRESSES PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY 14 SEPTEMBER

EA150410 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0710 GMT 14 Sep 82

[President Samora Machel address at the opening meeting of the 10th session of the People's Assembly in Maputo -- live]

[Excerpts] Deputies of the People's Assembly, members of the diplomatic corps, guests, ladies and gentlemen: Today, we are once again holding another session of the People's Assembly.

We want to hail the millions of Mozambicans on various battlefronts, particularly in defense and production, who are ensuring the consolidation and the strengthening of our national independence and the socialist revolution in factories, cooperatives, village communes, mines, on fishing vessels, in schools, hospitals and in transport, in northern, central and southern Mozambique both in rural and urban areas. The Mozambique people represented by the deputies here are building their prosperous future with resolve.

We particularly hail the combatants on the defense and security fronts who are daily fighting mercenaries, bandits, traitors and criminals, whom South Africa recruits and trains, finances and equips, arms and leads, transports and supplies orders to attack and withdraw from our country. We also hail the people of the areas affected by the enemy action, who with great courage and determination are carrying on their tasks of national reconstruction. This once again demonstrates that the people are a wall of steel that no enemy can destroy.

In foreign policy, in the period betwen this and the ninth session, important events took place. These events contributed to strengthening our state's alliances aimed at promoting cooperation with other countries.

During this period, we visited the Republic of India. This visit served to strengthen the historic ties between our country and that great country. Our talks with the Indian leaders constituted a solid launching pad for the strengthening of the already existing bilateral cooperation. India's ancient culture and its achievements in economics and science after independence are a source of rich experience in the struggle against underdevelopment. We must duly appreciate these facts.

We share a great deal of common interests with India. As in the case of Mozambique, India is also a developing country. It is a nonaligned country. It is a country bordering on on the Indian Ocean. We have common and close stands regarding the great international issues such as the struggle for peace, disarmament and for a new international economic order. All this creates a firm basis for the forceful development of bilateral cooperation whose economies have many complementary aspects.

The visit we made to the DPRK on the occasion of the 70th birthday of President Kim Il-song, distinguished leader of the Korean people, was an opportunity to strengthen the close relations of cooperation already existing between the two parties, peoples and states.

We also had the opportunity to reiterate our support for the peaceful reunification of Korea and our condemnation of the aggressive maneuvers of imperialism aimed at perpetuating the division of the country and destabilizing the DPRK. We (?agreed) that mutually advantageous cooperation among developing countries is one of the valid alternatives to the relations of dependence that imperialism wishes to impose on us.

Our visit to the Seychelles, a country with a clearly anti-imperialist policy, was within the same context. It has become a target of successive attacks perpetrated from racist South Africa. This visit created the basis of fruitful cooperation between our two states and peoples.

We made a first state visit to the United Republic of Tanzania as a sign of heartfelt and deep tribute to the entire Tanzanian people and President Nyerere, who has the historic credit of having understood and assumed that the Tanzanian people and the United Republic of Tanzania cannot be totally free as long as there are oppressed peoples nearby. The demonstrations of happiness, solidarity and comradeship we were shown strengthen our will to consolidate even further the already existing ties of friendship and cooperation.

During this period, we also visited the liberated zones of the Caribbean, namely, the Republic of Nicaragua, Grenada and Cuba. In Nicaragua, we saw how a courageous and determined people who are united around their vanguard organization, the Sandinista National Liberation Front, are confronting daily attacks by imperialism perpetrated from neighboring countries that serve as bases for the criminal actions of armed gangsters who are constituted mostly by the services of the deposed fascist dictator, Somoza.

We visited Grenada, where we were able to note directly that, although the country's people are small in number, they are great in determination. They are resolutely engaged in carrying on the path they have chosen notwithstanding all the expressions of blackmail by imperialism.

In socialist Cuba, the meetings we held with President Fidel Castro strengthened our comradeship-in-arms, our heartfelt similarity of objectives and our ideological unity. The ties, which already [words indistinct] unite our parties, peoples and states, became even stronger with this visit which also opened up prospects for even greater promotion of bilateral cooperation.

In Cuba, we were once again able to visit Mozambique students. We were able to confirm that they are receiving a correct education which is preparing them to serve the people and our revolution. We also had the opportunity to condemn the renewed imperialist belligerence against the Republic of Cuba as well as expressing our trust that the heroic Cuban people will be able to victoriously confront all threats.

These visits strengthened the (?fraternal) ties existing between ourselves and the peoples of the Caribbean and created good prospects for the promotion of cooperation in various fields. They consolidated the revolutionary solidarity of our people with those in other areas of the globe, who are confronting the same enemies and are fighting for similar objectives.

More recently, we visited Libya, a country which is a target of imperialism's machinations owing to the anti-imperialist positions that it has been taking. During that visit, we were able to observe an example of how wealth produced by oil was put to the service of the broad masses. The visit to Libya opened the way for the promotion of bilateral cooperation which will mainly have to explore the fields in which our economies can complement each other.

In this period, we received Zimbabwe Prime Minister Mugabe. The sacrifices made jointly in the common fight against racism and exploitation, the war waged side by side and our common past of struggle are the most (?solid) guarantee that Mozambique and Zimbabwe can build an economic relationship based on the complementarity of our efforts. This was the essence of the visit by Robert Mugabe who was awarded the title of honorary citizen of Mozambique. We are sure that this visit further cemented the solidarity between our peoples and states.

We received Portuguese Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemao, which contributed toward consolidating the path of strengthening the relations between our two states, which had been opened up by the previous visit of President Ramalho Eanes.

Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi visited; the visit enabled us to strengthen ties established during our visit to India. It also helped to implement a number of cooperation projects. Mrs Indira Gandhi's visit to our country contributed to strengthening unity among nonaligned countries and among those who struggle to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. The people's warm welcome extended to those leaders demonstrated that our people have assimilated to a high degree the value of international solidarity and cooperation.

Also during this period, a meeting was held between Presidents Joao Bernardo Vieira of Guinea-Bissau and Aristides Pereira of Cape Verde. This meeting was of great importance for the strengthening of African unity and the prestige of the nationalist forces that fought Portuguese colonialism. Here we stress the role played by Mozambique diplomacy in the preparation of this meeting. We are proud of the fact that it was held in Maputo, a liberated zone of mankind.

Mr Deputies, recently a celebrated African leader, King Sobhuza II of Swaziland, passed away. For several decades, he led the destinies of his people. Mozambique feels that the death of King Sobhuza II is a great loss for Africa. Our country was represented by the head of state at the funeral. In memory of the distinguished sovereign, I wish to call on all the deputies of the Peoples Assembly to observe one minute of silence.

Thank you very much. Mr Deputies, the present session of the People's Assembly is being held when the international situation is being characterized by the intensification of the belligerence of imperialism on all continents.

In an attempt to regain its previously occupied positions liberated by the peoples' struggles, imperialism is escalating its policy of blackmail, threats, bribery and corruption of independent states, particularly the least developed and those that follow a path of progressive development.

Of late, the aggressive policy of imperialism launched an aggression in the form of open attacks which in some cases culminate in massive invasions of independent countries, aimed at destroying the states that are invaded. A flagrant example is the recent invasion of Lebanon by the Zionist forces, aimed at destroying the PLO and subjugating an independent and sovereign state. In other areas of the world, the situation is similar.

In the Caribbean and Central America, as we have stated, imperialism is stepping up maneuvers and attacks against Cuba, Grenada and Nicaragua while it increases its support for the fascist regime of El Salvador to prevent the people of that country from liberating themselves from the oppressive yoke.

In Latin America in general, imperialism has been increasing its support for the oppressive regimes and it has been trying by all means to prevent the people from freely deciding their own destiny.

In Asia, it is intensifying maneuvers against countries such as Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, the DPRK and Afghanistan.

On all continents, the essence of the imperialist action is the savage struggle to regain lost markets and political positions. The targets chosen by imperialism on any continent are invariably the countries that are building socialism. They become victims of blackmail, blockades and political and economic pressures.

On our own continent, we have been witnessing the brazen attempt to destroy African unity, as well as systematic attacks on the most progressive countries of the continent. Imperialist belligerence particularly is accentuated in our region where imperialism has one of its main spearheads in the racist and minority regime of South Africa. Through the Pretoria racists, imperialism continually attacks and sabotages countries like Mozambique, Angola, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia and Lesotho. Simultaneously, with the complicity of some Western powers, the Pretoria regime is carrying out dilatory maneuvers aimed at postponing indefinitely the independence of Namibia.

Inside South Africa itself, in the face of a peoples armed resistance, the minority regime continuously is stepping up repression of the South African people.

In our country, the action of the racist regime, the advanced forward base of imperialism, is intensifying in order to prevent the peaceful reconstruction of our fatherland. The South African racists fear the building on their own borders of a society such as ours which is free -- a society of equal men who are free of racial and social discrimination. It is a just and socialist society. The actions against us include economic sabotage, ideological subversion and daily military aggression.

The main instrument of the racists at this moment is the armed gangsters, special detachments of the Pretoria forces specialized in kidnapping and murdering defenseless citizens and in destroying people's property. At the same time, the South African regime constantly and systematically is violating our airspace, land and sea zones. It is concentrating large numbers of troops on our border. The response of our party, our state and our whole people to this escalation of attacks is embodied in the slogan which we have approved for the fourth congress of our party: To defend the fatherland, overcome underdevelopment and build socialism.

The preparation of our people for war has particular importance. Throughout the country, thousands of Mozambicans led by the people's militia and vigilante squads are being trained and armed to ensure the defense of the fatherland and the revolution. The people's enthusiastic unity shows well that all Mozambique patriots firmly are determined to make our fatherland once again the graveyard of imperialism, reaction and all their agents and lackeys.

We hail the work the deputies have been carrying out to prepare the people for war and to mobilize them to be vigilant in confronting any aggressor.

The fourth congress will be held when we are intensifying the class struggle in both the domestic and international arenas. It will be held when we are confronting imperialism's direct aggression which is hell-bent on sabotaging our revolutionary process. At this moment, we are intensifying the fight against individuals of bourgeois mentality who have been infiltrated into key posts of the state apparatus and the economy. These elements are trying to retard the advance of the revolution and divert it from its socialist objectives.

The struggle against the armed bandits, agents of the South African racist and minority regime and the political and organizational offensive against infiltrated bourgeois elements in our structures are two sides of the same struggle. This is a struggle for defense. It is a struggle for the consolidation and strengthening of the socialist revolution in our country.

SOUTH AFRICA

P. BOTHA COMMENTS ON NAMIBIA SETTLEMENT

MB141324 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0600 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Prime Minister P.W. Botha says it is essential that the National Assembly of South-West Africa becomes more representative and that a more effective executive body come into being.

Addressing the National Party congress in Pretoria, he said that the government will be obstructed in its negotiations on independence for South-West Africa if the territory is not administered in the most effective way possible. He is aware, he said, that attempts are being made in South-West Africa to discredit Mr Hough, the administrator general, for his attempts to achieve more effective administration.

The government, however, has full confidence in Mr Hough. As long as the government provides South-West Africa with financial aid, which this year amounts to 800 million rand, it has the right to expect efficient administration. The government furthermore has a responsibility to its taxpayers as it is their money that is being spent in South-West Africa. Mr Hough, for his part, has a duty to make sure that the territory is administered efficiently. Mr Botha said that if any attempts by Mr Hough to achieve efficient administration brought him into conflict with the leaders of South-West Africa, the government will accept the responsibility.

The prime minister pointed out that the term of office of the current National Assembly has been extended on numerous occasions and that its term is due shortly to expire once again. Mr Botha urged all the leaders of South-West Africa to cooperate in attempts to bring about efficient administration in the territory. All interested groups including the private sector should be represented in the administration.

He said that during the past month or so the government has tried diligently in its talks with the Americans to conclude phase two of the South-West Africa settlement plan so that a date for a cease-fire may be determined. The government is ready to proceed with phase three of the plan involving its actual implementation, but the Cuban presence in Angola remains a stumbling block.

Mr Botha said the South African Government is not now willing and will not be so in the future to carry out any settlement plan for South-West Africa if no clear agreement is reached in advance on the withdrawal of the Cubans. Should this attitude bring the government into conflict with United Nations and the international community, the government would accept the consequences. It is furthermore the government's view that the presence of Cuban troops in any country in southern Africa poses a threat to South African interests, and this it will not tolerate.

ZIMBABWE

HERALD WELCOMES DECISION ON WHITE CANDIDATES

MB150731 Harare THE HERALD in English 12 Sep 82 p 12

[Editorial: "'White' Seats"]

[Text] The decision by ZANU (PF) to field some white candidates in the 1985 general election is to be welcomed as a natural development in the revolutionary democratic process. It is also a logical development because there is no way whites can retain their disproportionate voice in Parliament indefinitely.

As the prime minister has said, the detection of nine RF [Rhodesian Front] MPs who are now independents is proof that not all whites are racialists. It should indicate a change of heart and outlook not only by the members themselves but by many of their constituents.

And added to this must be that segment of the white electorate — varying between 15 and 20 percent -- who resolutely refused to vote for the RF from the date it got into power in 1962. For years these voters considered themselves as not having parliamentary representation that reflected their views.

Many of these whites have welcomed the changes that have come about and others are accepting the realities and are prepared to contribute to the country's welfare and development.

White migration has been a feature of this country for decades. Thousands have come and thousands have left. It is to be hoped that those whites who will not accept the new order have either already left the country or are preparing to do so. There is no place for them here.

The day will inevitably come when white migration is on normal, accepted lines, with people coming and going for family, health or business reasons, or because they wish to retire somewhere else.

Comrade Mugabe has said the country will proceed constitutionally towards a one-party state. This will be another reason for whites to look to the party for their representatives — otherwise they will be left out in the parliamentary cold. That would not do: Parliament must be for all.